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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XVII NO. 91--- BOMBAY WEDNESDAY APRIL 17 1929 ONE ANNA.

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SHIPPING

P.&O. British India.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. & O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
20 Apr.	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 ,,	Naldera ..	All	16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..	vessels	19,000
11 ,,	Mantua ..		10,946
18 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind ..	will	11,518
25 ,,	Narkunda ..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..	now	11,000
8 ,,	Morea ..		10,954
15 ,,	Razmak ..	sail	10,602
22 ,,	Mooltana ..		20,847
29 ,,	Rawalpindi ..	direct	16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..		16,568
13 ,,	Mantua ..	from	10,946
20 ,,	Malojа ..		20,837
27 ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	11,518
3 Aug.	Ranpura ..		16,601
10 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
17 ,,	Naldera ..	without	16,088
24 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
31 ,,	Malwa ..	transship'	11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
14 ,,	Narkunda ..	ment	16,572
21 ,,	Rajputana ..		16,518
28 ,,	Morea ..		10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..	at	19,000
12 ,,	Mantua ..	Aden	10,946
19 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

a Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle £74
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Period of availability 16 Weeks
Sailings approximately every month.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1929 3 p. m.		
18th Apr.	Domala	8441
25th July	Dumana	8427
15th Aug.	Domala	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows:—

	Single	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

P & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929		
24th April	Delta ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
26th ,,	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
5th May	Sydney Maru	Straits & Japan.
10th ,,	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
20th ,,	Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.
24th ,,	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
29th ,,	Alipore ..	Straits China and Japan.
7th June.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
21st ,,	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
aTottori Maru ..	5973	17 Apl.	30April.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	@1 May
aYamagata Maru	3807	20 Apl.	4 ,,
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 ,,	14 ,,
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@15 ,,
aBengal Maru ..	5396	16 May	28 ,,
Suwa Maru ..	10700	....	29 ,,
aHakodate Maru	5303	20 May.	2 June.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	....	@12 ,,

aDo not carry passengers,
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseille
Kitano Maru ..	8000	2 May	20 May
Haruna Maru ..	10500	16 ,,	2 June
Kamo Maru ..	8000	30 ,,	17 ,,

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Siberia Maru ..	20000	15 May	22 May
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	29 ,,	6 June.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
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For freights and other particulars apply to:—

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BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
17th April	Baroda ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
19th ,,	Varela ..	Busreh via Karachi.
20th ,,	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi
22nd ,,	Vita ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
24th ,,	Karoa ..	East & South Africa.
1st May	Ellora ..	Mombasa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings of Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs.-Fridays, and Saturdays every week. The departure of the Karachi-Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.- Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

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Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Atreli, Kallol, Dwarka Kadi and Kadjan.

DIRECTORS:

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Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai, P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Lagkari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent,) The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
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Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

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Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

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Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

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C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.,

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	102,500,000

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Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
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Darion	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sydney
Hamburg	New York	Tientsin
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Hongkong	Pekin	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rangoon	Rio de Janeir
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

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Manager.

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ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

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From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2 1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

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Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

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UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per W. Life	1000 p.a. End
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WITH INTEREST FOR ANY UNUSUAL DELAY.

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Rs. 100/- for Endowment
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For each additional word.

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Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle" at Mahableshwar and Simla Apply for Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," P. O. Box 322, Bombay.

WANTED—STUDENTS of fourth Standard to pass Matriculation in one year. Remit R 1-4-0 for prospectus SUPERINTENDENT, Government-Nobles High School Wazir Bldg, Bhendi Bazar Bombay.
A 1557

WANTED—A Qualified NURSE & one L. C. P. & S. Pay Rs. 50/- each p m. Apply with testimonials to the Chief Medical Officer. Palanpur State.
A 32065

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Wireless, Telegraph and Station Master's Courses Railway Fare PAID Boarding arrangements. Apply for Prospectus and Application Form enclosing two anna stamps—ROYAL WIRELESS & TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Delhi.
A R1556

WANTED— STUDENTS and CLERKS to learn Book-keeping, Accountancy, Shorthand and French at home by Post, and to earn certificates, diplomas and degrees. Apply for prospectus with Four one Anna stamps to:—INDIAN CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, HANAMAN FALIA, BARODA.
A 32070

WANTED—for a large Cotton Mill up-country, a FIRST CLASS ENGINEER. Must have considerable experience of Boilers, Engines and Electricity. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No 2273 Advt. Dept. Bombay Chronicle.
A 32067

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Daily charges:—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3.
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GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

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NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the CERTIFICATE in respect of one Bank of India, Ltd., Share No 51437, standing in the name of Mr. Veerchand Vadilal, has been STOLEN, LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of this share should be notified to the Bank within one month from the date hereof, otherwise duplicate Share Certificate will be issued.

Bombay, 17-4-1929.
VIRCHAND VADILAL.
R1558

THE LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company, held this day, a FINAL DIVIDEND for the year ended 31st December, 1928, was declared at the rate of Rs. 65 per share and is payable to those Shareholders whose names appeared on the Register of Members at the close of business on 28th March, 1929.

The above Dividend will be paid at the Office of the Company, 9, Wallace Street, on and after MONDAY, 22nd April, 1929, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S. T.) on production of Share Certificates.

On behalf of
The Lakhshmi Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.,
For The Bombay Company, Limited,
C. H. GOODALL,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 16th April, 1929.
32092

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL, LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company, held this day, a DIVIDEND of Rs. 35 (less Income (Tax)) per Preference share and a FINAL DIVIDEND of Rs. 80 (free of Income Tax) per Ordinary share were declared for the year ended 31st December, 1928. These Dividends are payable to Shareholders whose names appeared on the Register of Members at the close of business on 28th March, 1929.

The above Dividends will be paid at the Office of the Company, 9, Wallace Street, on and after MONDAY, 22nd April, 1929, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S.T.) on production of Share Certificates.

On behalf of
The Vishnu Cotton Mill, Limited,
For The Bombay Company, Limited,
C. H. GOODALL,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 16th April, 1929.
32093

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for constructing a Civil Dispensary Buildings at Nanded, costing about O. S. Rs. 94,000 (B. G. Rs. 100, O. S. Rs. 117), to reach the office of the undersigned on or before 21st April, 1929, under a sealed registered cover, accompanied with 2 per cent. earnest money on the estimated amount.

Work will have to be completed in two years. Sanctioned plans and estimate may be seen at the office of the undersigned on any working day between 8 to 12 noon.

The Officer entrusted with the disposal of the tenders, reserves the right to reject any tender, without assigning any reasons for doing so.

G. M KHAN.
M.A., B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, G.B., P.W.D.,
Nanded (N G. S. Railway).
32053

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

KNOW ALL MEN by these that our men Mr. KANTILAL MANEKLAL and Mr. JATASHANKER have left our services from the current month and any business or contract made by them in our name is not binding on us.

SHREE JAGNATHJI & CO.
Bombay,
32076

LEGAL NOTICES,

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an Auction Sale of the undermentioned property, held on the 13th day of April, 1929, at the risk and on account of the estate of the deceased Mortgagor Rahimbux Khodabux and under instructions from Mr. Haji Mahomed Ramjanalli and others the proving executors of the last Will and Testament and Codicil thereto of Ramjanalli Gulamhussein the deceased Mortgagee of the above property, our client was declared to be the highest bidder for and purchaser of the said property. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Jehangir Wadia Building, 49, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuages tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Khumbharwada, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing according to the Collector's Records 363 2/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 7510, New Survey, Nos. 5640-5641 and Cadastral Survey Nos. 4064 and 4065 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward Nos. 7623, 7622, Street Nos. 213, 215, 217, 219 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by Kumbharwada Road on or towards the North by Bhandari Dharamsala and on or towards the South by the house of Jariwala.

Dated this 16th day of April, 1929.
MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
32091

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V., by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MOTILAL JETHABHAI. late of Bombay. Bania Hindu Inhabitant. a Salesman and Bachelor resided at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

CHHAGANLAL JETHABHAI, of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant. a Merchant, doing business in partnership in the name and style of Gangaram Dharsev at Mandvi, without the Fort and residing at Kalbadevi Road without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this twenty seventh day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine and in the nineteenth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) K. M. TALYARKHAN.

27th day of March, 1929.
Messrs. DABHOLKAR & JESHTARAM,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
32090

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

SALE WILL BE HELD AT MATHERAN.

Auction Sale of the Insolvent's Right, Title and Interest in the Valuable Immoveable Property known as Gomes' Bakery (Jacob Villa) at Victoria Road Matheran, together with the Furniture, lying therein.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Anthony Jacob De Souza (Insolvent) and with the consent of the Mortgagees, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 20th APRIL 1929, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.), ON THE PREMISES AT MATHERAN, the right, title and interest of the said Insolvent and of the Mortgagees in the property described below together with the furniture lying therein which will be sold separately.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of leasehold land with the messuage tenement and structures standing thereon popularly known as GOMES' BAKERY (JACOB VILLA) situate at Victoria Road, MATHERAN, known as Plot No. 145 in a certain plan lying in the office of the Collector of Colaba area about 8 gunthas bounded on the East by Government land, on the West by Government land through which passes Neral Matheran Road, on the North by Bazar Plot No. 214 and on the South by Plot No. 144.

PARTICULARS OF FURNITURE.

Tables, chairs, sideboards, cupboards, sofa beds, Chesterfield, hat stands, easy chairs, chest of drawers, cane furniture, lamps, crockery, etc., etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Mr. G. B. Pandya, Solicitor, at his office at 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MEHTA & CO.

(On Government, Bombay Port Trust, and G.I.P. Railway Lists.)
Selling Agents to the Government of India, Army Department.
119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21285.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR SOUND INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE UNKNOWN VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY STYLED AS "MARINA MANSIONS" AT CHAUPATI.

On Monday the 22nd day of April 1929 at 5 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. Mehta and Co. Auctioneers will, under instructions from and by order of Messrs. N. C. Dalal and Co. attorneys for Sheth NARAYANLAL BANSILAL the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Sheth CHATURBHUJ BHAVANIDAS in exercise of the Power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 22nd day of February, 1924, made between the said Chaturbhuj Bhavanidas of the one part and Narayanlal Bansilal of the other part, sell by public auction the following very valuable property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the plot No. 1 of the Sandhurst Road West Estate of the Improvement Trust for the City of Bombay in the Registration sub-district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1627 sq. yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under part of New Survey No. 3005 and Cadastral Survey No. 1520 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2445 (4a and 5a) and Street No. 299a and 301a and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by North East partly by the property of Ramjivan Gajanand and partly by the property of Shivnarayan Surajmal on or towards the East by plot No. 1a. of the said estate of the said estate conveyed to Ganpat Kashinath Mhatre on or towards the South by Sandhurst Road and on the North West by the property of Oosman Jamal.

Further particulars and condtions of sale and inspection of title deeds can be had of Messrs. N. C. Dalal & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office No. 111, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Celebration of the 5th Anniversary
OF THE
NATIONAL PHYSICAL CULTURE INSTITUTE
Under the Presidentship of Seth LALJI NARANJI, M.L.C., J.P.

A Grand Physical Culture Exhibition

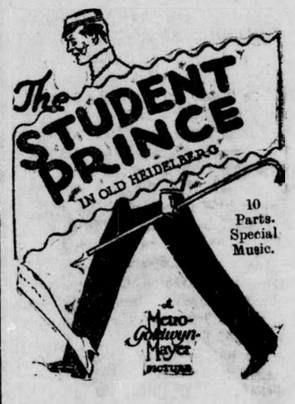
WILL BE HELD AT **ROYAL OPERA HOUSE**
On SUNDAY, the 21st April, at 9-30 a. m. (S.T.)

An Unique Opportunity of Seeming Wonderful and Thrilling Feats of Strength and Skill never seen before, such as Ariel Ladder, Chimney Balancing, Knives Throwing, Flying Trapeze, Double Horizontal Bar many acrobatic feats, Motor Cycle passing on a bridge of a small Boy and a young Girl lying on five pointed spears which will make your blood freeze.

Rates of Tickets Including Tax:—Orchestra Rs. 4-8, Box Circle or Stalls Rs. 3-6, Circle Rs. 2-4, Balcony Rs. 1-2, Gallery As. 9-0.

Book your Seats To-day. Tickets can be had from
THE NATIONAL PHYSICAL CULTURE INSTITUTE, French Bridge, BOMBAY 7.

THE CAPITOL
THREE SHOWS DAILY. at 4, 6-30 and 10 P. M.
RAMON NOVARRO IN NORMA SHEARER



Beautiful Comedy Drama
Commenced from Saturday 13th inst.
KRISHNA FILM CO.'S LOVELY COMEDY DRAMA
MISS DOLLY
Featuring Miss RAMPYORI in Double Roll
Beautiful comic stunts with innumerable mirths and Laughs
Also
STAGE DANCES
Miss GULZAR & Miss MANJORI
New Dancers first time in Dubash Theatre. Don't miss to see it
Time as usual
Krishna Cinema
DUBASH THEATRE
New Charni Road.

AUCTION SALE

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE AT "ANNIE VILLA," GHODBUNDER ROAD, SANTA CRUZ, ON SUNDAY, THE 21ST INST. AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction very valuable and handsome furniture, dining table, chairs, side-boards, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, drawing room suites, carpets, fancy tables, screens, cabinets, full-sized almirahs, dressing tables and chest of drawers, cup-boards, easy-chairs, reclining sofas, meat-safes, ice-boxes, iron safe on stand by Chopps, etc.

The property of a European gentleman and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

THE GLOBE
SANDHURST ROAD
NEXT SATURDAY
An Indian Film with the Indian Cast
"ANKH-KA-NASHA"
with
Miss PATIENCE COOPER
Miss SHARIFA
MASTER MOHAN
and
MASTER MANILAL
Every true Hindu wife must see
Appoint the Day
NEXT WEEK.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
4, 6-30 and 10 P. M.
Never will you be more stirred—Every emotion is yours, for this is the Perfect Motion Picture
EMIL JANNINGS
As the Mad Czar Paul
IN
THE PATRIOT
A Paramount Superb Sound Picture.

EMPIRE THEATRE
4-30, 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
A story of Imperial Russia before the Revolution.
MY OFFICIAL WIFE
Featuring a Great Cast including
IRENE RICH
CONWAY TEARLE
An Enthralling Melodrama of a woman's vengeance amid the desperate intrigues of Czarist Russia.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT and TO-MORROW at 9-30 p. m.
TWO VOCAL CONCERTS
By
HIRABAI
Principal, NUTAN SANGEET VIDYALAYA, Poona.
Assisted by her Sisters
KAMLABAI & SARASWATI
Also a fine display of Jaltarang by
MASTER DATOO
A special select programme on each day.
Admission :— Rs. 5-12, 4-8, 3-6, 2-4 and 1-2.
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Plan Open at the Theatre.

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LAMINGTON ROAD
Presents
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UNITED PICTURES SYNDICATE'S
Thrilling Historical Photo-play
Blood for Blood
(An adoptation of Sheridon's Stage-Play "PIZARRO.")
A Story of Greek invention in India 300 B. C.
DON'T MISS TO SEE THIS PICTURE.
DAILY FOUR SHOWS AT 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
EXTRA SHOWS ON Sat., Sun. & Ramnavimis Holiday at 3 p.m.
COMING — COMING — COMING
Shree Jagdish Film Co.'s Social Pictures
"KUMUD KUMARI"
AND IMPERIAL'S PICTURE
"RAJ RAMNI".

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT
AT 9-30 P.M.
Location:—Byculla, Opp. Fire Baigade Office.
G. A. CIRCUS
OF BOMBAY
40 TRAINED ANIMALS 40
60 Star Artists Europeans, Japanese and Indians 60
AND ROYAL MANAGERIE OF
African Lions, Royal Bengal Tigers Ceylon Elephants, Horses, Ponies Goats, Monkey, Dogs, Etc., Etc.
COME AND SEE
Prof. SAMAD
with his wild animal friends.
See the Great Troupe of Trapezests, Cyclists, Clowns Equilibrists, Boneless-Girl-Dancers, Wire Walkers, Risely Acts, Miraculous Balancing, Aerial Acts, Dental Trapeze, Etc.
WEDNESDAY TWO SHOWS
5 p.m. & 9-30 p.m.

Cook EASY
Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE
Annapurna Cooker Co., Bg. Basavangudi, Bangalore.
Bombay Agents:—Hatsilal Vanmalidas & Co., Girgaum Back Road.

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Oatine

"AWAKES YOUR SLEEPING BEAUTY."

FREE SAMPLE OFFER

To all who send 6as. in stamps (to cover postage & packing) we will present a box containing a trial size of Oatine Cream & Snow, Tooth Paste, Face Powder, Soap, Shampoo Powder.

Write to-day to The Oatine Co. 8, Waterloo Street, Calcutta.

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Walter Critchlow, 1711A St., Wheaton, Ill., U. S. A., has patented a Vapor Moisture Gas Savor and Carbon Eliminator for all Autos and Engines that beats any ever got out.

Old Fords report as high as 66 miles on 1 gallon. New Fords 55.

Other makes report amazing increases of 1|4 to 1|2 more.

Mr. Critchlow offers to send 1 to introduce. He also wants County and State Agencies everywhere to make dol. 250 to dol. 1000 per month.

Write him in English to-day. W. Critchlow, 1711A St., Wheaton, Ill., U. S. A.

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ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden and Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL Rs. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

RADIO TRANSMISSIONS FROM HOLLAND

BOMBAY, April 15.

Messrs. N. V. Philips Radio of Eindhoven, Holland, advise that there would be further transmissions from their new short wave station "Huizn", Holland as under.—

Wednesday 17th inst. from 5-30 p.m. to 9-30 p.m.

Thursday 18th inst. from 5-30 p.m. to 9-30 p.m.

Friday 19th inst. from 5-30 p.m. to 9-30 p.m.

Saturday 20th inst. from 10-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m.

(Indian Standard Time.)

CALLSIGN P H O H I.

Wavelength.—16.88 metres.—A. P.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay April 16.

Messrs. Lewis & Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents.

Names	Latest Prices
Millar's Timber & Trading Co. Ord	0 15 4-1/2
London Tin Syndicate Ordy	3 9 4-1/2
Nundyroog Gold Co Ord	0 16 -6
Anglo Burma Tin Co. Ord	0 5 0
Attock Oil	3 1 3
Associated Portland Cement	1 8 1-1/2
Underground Electric Railways	1 3 9
Burma Corporation	0 17 4-1/2
Snia Viscosa	1 4 6
Beira Railways	1 3 9
Calico Printers	1 6 0
Marconi International Marine	3 2 6
Rhodesian & General Asbestos Copn	6 0 0
James Finlay Ordy	5 12 6
General Electric Co. Ord	3 2 6
Jokai Assam Tea Co.	4 8 7-1/2
West Rand Consolidated Mines	0 8 7-1/2
International Rys. of C. America Ordy	dollar 47
Malayalam Plantations	1 12 6
British Burma Petroleum	0 7 0
Soudan Plantations Syndicate	4 5 0
Vickers Ordy	0 11 0
Pahang Consolidated Ord	0 10 3
African Asbestos Trust	1 0 0

Market improving tendency.

Stock of Rubber in London 30,446

Increase on week. 1,512

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, April 15.

Demand Bills 485.00

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 15.

Cottonseed. Bombay, ton.—Shipment sellers April/May £8: 3:9.

Castorseed. Bombay, ton. —Shipment sellers April/May £18: 10:0.

Rapeseed, Toria. ton.—Shipment buyers April/May £18: 5:0.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 16.

	cwts.
Wheat	505
Linseed	14,523
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	744
Gingellyseeds	77
Poppyseeds	283
Groundnuts	7,693
Castorseeds	15,399
Rice	66,699
Myrabollams	3,289
Cottonseeds	10,385
Grain	1,286
Joowar	3,505 tons.
Coal	1,037

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, April 16.

Linseed May	10 15 0
Linseed Sept.	11 5 6
Wheat May	8 2 0
Wheat Sept.	7 14 0

OILS AND CAKES.

The Tata Oil Mills Co., Limited.

Bombay, April 16.

Ex-Godown Bombay.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 565/- per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Realy Rs. 550/- per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 116/- per ton.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, April 16.

F. P. Bales	1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date 15-4-29	8773000	7644000
Receipts Yesterday 15-4-29	8000	12000
Exports to date 15-4-29	7022000	6182000
Stock at Ports 12-4-29	1549000	1620000
Stock Interior Towns 12-4-29	679000	803000
Stock Liverpool 12-4-29	1077000	798000
Visible Supply 12-4-29	4177000	4368000
Quantity in Sight 12-4-29	14456000	12794000

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

Indian Merchants and Proposed Amendments

The Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber has addressed the following, expressing the Chamber's views on the proposed amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the General Department:—

I am directed to send hereby the views of the Committee of this Chamber in reply to your letter dated the 10th January 1929, No. 264-D.;

Paragraph 3: My Committee do not think it advisable to introduce a system of compulsory insurance.

Para 5(a).—My Committee consider that compensation for temporary disability should be increased in respect of the maximum laid down. The present maximum of Rs. 15 should be raised to Rs. 25.

MAXIMUM FOR PERMANENT DISABLEMENT.

(b). In the case of permanent total disability, the amount should be 50 months' wages instead of 42. and the maximum should be Rs. 4,500 instead of Rs. 3,500, whichever is lower, in cases where the number of dependents exceeds two.

IN CASE OF DEATH.

(c). Similarly in the case of death. the amount of compensation should be 32 months' wages instead of 30, or a maximum of Rs. 3,000 instead of Rs. 2,500 as at present whichever is lower, in cases where the number of dependents exceeds two.

Paras 6 and 7:—The Compensation should be dated back to the fifth day of disability if it lasts at least 21 days. There should be no dating back if it lasts less than 21 days. in which case the compensation would be payable as from the 11th day.

DISTRIBUTION.

Para 8:—The distribution of the compensation should be left to the Commissioner. My Committee are of opinion that the list of dependents should be enlarged so as to include widowed sister or and widowed daughter, provided they are maintained by the party injured. The accurate assessment of dependents is difficult to ascertain and as such difficult to administer.

WHOSE LIABILITY.

Paras 9 & 10:—My Committee consider that the employer actually employing the workmen should be made liable for compensation in case of accidents except (1) where the accident occurred owing to his having to take risks over which he had no control, or (ii) where he can prove that his employer (if he himself is a contractor or a sub-contractor) in determining the conditions of work was negligent; and in both these cases that employer should be held liable.

Para 11:—My Committee have no objection to the penal clause suggested.

Para 12:—My Committee consider it undesirable that employers should be legally compelled to submit returns in respect of injuries for which no compensation has been paid.

Para 13:—There is no objection in the proposed improvement in the procedure relating to fatal accidents with particular reference to Section 22(1) of the Act so that a dependent who claims compensation can approach the Commissioner for settlement of his claim without first applying to his employer.

Para 14:—The Commissioner should remain in the position of a Referee and should not be a partisan.

NOTICE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS.

My Committee also agree that provision can be made under which an employer would be bound to give notice to the Commissioner within a prescribed period of all accidents to his workmen which has terminated fatally. They do not. therefore, consider it necessary that inspectors of factories and mines should be authorised to prefer complaints in the case of such accidents.

REGISTER OF DEPENDENTS.

Para 15:—In view of the migratory character of Indian labour, my Committee think that it would not be practicable to compel employers to keep a register of the names of the dependents of each of their workmen. It would certainly entail on them a great amount of clerical hardship incommensurate with the object in view.

Para 16;—My Committee agree that the Commissioner should be empowered to call upon the employer depositing compensation in the case of fatal accidents, to show cause why he should not in any particular case deposit an additional amount sufficient to bring the compensation up to the prescribed sum.

Para 17:—Section 8(1) of the Act should be amended so as to empower the Commissioner to withhold payment in cases where an appeal has been filed against his decision.

Para 18(1):—My Committee suggest that workmen engaged in such works as Dams and Tunnels should come under the Act.

COMMISSIONER'S AWARD.

(2.) The Commissioner's award is practically accorded the status of a decree of a Court which could be executed against the assets of a defaulter and no further measures are therefore necessary.

(3.) It should be left to the injured party whether he prefers a lump amount or recurring payments for his compensation.

(4.) My Committee have indicated in their reply to Para 6 above the extent to which scales of compensation should be enhanced.

(5.) Our views have been expressed on this question in answer to Para 6 above.

(6.) See our reply to Para 8 above.

(7.) Proof of dependence should be furnished to the satisfaction of the Commissioner.

(8.) See our views expressed in answering Para 5 above.

(9.) (a) Yes.

(b) & (c). No; except in cases where negligence or misdirection can be proved against the principal in determining the conditions of work, vide our reply under 9 and 10 above.

(10.) Yes; a small fine.

(12.) Yes; vide our answer to Para 13 above.

(13.) Under the power proposed to be given to the Commssioner to call upon the employer depositing compensation in any particular case to show cause why he should not deposit an additional amount, my Committee consider that the interests of the dependents are sufficiently safeguarded. It will be for the Commissioner to trace the dependents even if they are ignorant of their rights.

(14.) No. The labour involved in maintaining a register of this kind could not be commensurate with the object in view.

(15.) Yes. Vide our reply to Para 16 above.

(16.) Yes. Vide our reply to Para 17 above.

APPLICATION OF THE ACT.

My Committee further are of opinion that small industries. that is, industries not coming under the Factories and Mines Act, should be excluded from the operation of the Workmen's Compensation Act. Those industries where the nature of business of an employer is of a nomadic character should also be excluded. The same exclusion should also apply to industries where the employment of labour varies with the locality.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY

During the week ending 13th inst., the total mortality 535 was 16 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 21.4. These figures compare favourably with those for the 15th week of 1928 when the mortality was 594 and death rate 23.7 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1924-28 when the average mortality was 627 and death rate 25.5.

Out of the total deaths 129 were among infants under one year of age. Cholera caused 1 attack and no death during the week. Smallpox caused 104 attacks (including 1 imported) and 46 deaths. Plague caused 3 attacks and 3 deaths during the week. The number of live births registered during the week was 444 and compares favourably with that for the 15th week of 1928 when the figures was 383 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the live years (1924-1928) viz. 352.

LATEST WEATHER OVER COTTON-BELT

We understand the following cables dated 16th inst. are received:

(1) Eastern Belt heavy rains, temperatures abnormally low. U. S. A. Government daily forecast says, Eastern Belt partly cloudy, all balance of entire Belt generally fair.

(2) Between mid-night and Daylight, no precipitation. Cool nights.

"Black & White" is always RIGHT.

BUCHANAN'S LIQUEUR may be more expensive than other brands of Scotch Whisky but IT IS THE BEST.

Sole Agents :—HERBERT, SON & Co., Ltd.,

11/13, Elphinstone Circle, :: :: :: :: BOMBAY

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IF YOU HAVE AN AMBITION TO EARN

Rs. 60/- to Rs. 300/- p.m

JOIN THE AGENCY-FORCE OF:

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THE POLICY-HOLDERS and AGENTS

Advantages of BHARAT Agency:—

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2 Free training to new men with guarantee of success.

3 Help to the Agent to enable him to increase his income.

Apply Sharp to:—

THE SECRETARY, BOMBAY BRANCH, Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, :: BOMBAY.

Nature's Signals!

Mark whether you experience too frequent or too few calls to urinate, odourously offensive urine, blood-streaked, cloudy, too dark or too pale in colour, scalding and pain when passing, sandy, gritty or stringy settlings. Be also warned by backache, rheumatic twinges, sciatica, lumbago, headaches and a fretful, nervous, tired condition.

These are Nature's signals of distress, and may mean that you need a kidney medicine. Don't run needless risks. Use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills promptly. They will strengthen and stimulate weakened kidneys, and make worth living again. Be sure you get the genuine Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, the medicine that will make you well and keep you well.

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"Bombay Chronicle"

THE

PEOPLE'S PAPER.

BEST MEDIUM

FOR

Advertisement.

NEW YORK.

—:o:—

NEW YORK, April 15

The New York Cotton futures market opened at about the highest level at a rise of 3 points, and closed at about the lowest level at a decline of 13 points. The range was 16 points. The decline was stimulated by favourable weather forecast over the Eastern Cotton belt and favourable crop conditions. The selling was chiefly from Wall-Street interests and owing to fairly large stocks at New York the holders of May contracts preferred liquidation. Owing to high party at New York more cotton is attracted to this market and in view of the adoption of the southern delivery for new crop months, it is understood that holders of actual cotton are liable to suffer some losses. July is the last trading months of the present season and although the statistical situation is strong, it is selling 60 points under May contract. From this it is evident that the whole stock which is lying at present in New York market will be tendered against July purchases. The premium of 60 points for May shows that there is some manipulation of this position and as soon as the weak holders have liquidated their speculative purchases, it is likely that some squeeze may be attempted. At the same time adoption of the Southern Delivery is likely to induce professional operators to change their mode of committments. The market closed at a decline of 13 points while New crop deliveries declined 15 to 16 points. Spor Cotton prices were reduced by 15 points to 20.60c.

The New Orleans Cotton market ruled comparatively steady and closed at a decline of 8 points. Spot Cotton prices closed at a decline of 8 points to 19.52c.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. A Narden & Co., have sent the following cable from New York dated 15th inst:—

May liquidation clearing weather rather buy.

Messrs. Patel Bros have received the following cable from New York:—

July Highest 20.02 (at the opening) lowest 19.86 at the close:—

Reuter.—"Market was heavy, unfavourable weather reports being offset by favourable Eastern Belt forecast and more favourable crop conditions.

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, April 15.
May	20.46—.13
July	19.86—.13
October	19.84—.13
December	19.87—.15
January	19.84—.16
Middling Spot	20.60—.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, April 15.
May	19.75—.08
July	19.83—.08
Middling Spot	19.52—.08

NEW YORK.

New York, April 15.

New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

May	20.57
July	19.98
October	19.88

New York 11-45 a.m.—

May	20.57
July	19.98
October	19.88

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, April 15.

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports

	Bales. Opening	Closing.
	8,000	

Day's exports to Great Britain 6,000

Day's exports to the Continent 3,000

—NEW INDIA—
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
„ Subscribed	„	3,56,05,275
„ Paid-up	„	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	„	1,27,80,246

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Life, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car. — Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road:
General Manager R. J. DUFF.

LIVERPOOL.

—:o:—

Liverpool, April 15.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 6 points in sympathy with overnight firmness of American Cotton markets. Weather reports were favourable which induced liquidation of near months and prices ruled easy. The undertone of the market was fairly steady and closing quotations show a rise of 2 points for near month while January 1931 delivery advanced 7 points to 10.27d. Spot sales amounted to 5000 Bales and middling American spot prices closed unchanged at 10.85 d.

Empire Cotton futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 2 and 4 points with May 10.40 and October 10.28 respectively. Egyptian Cotton futures closed at a rise of 2 to 6 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following Cable from their Liverpool Head Office, Liverpool. "Weather unsettled but generally favourable for crop preparation. "Market dull pending outcome of Farm Relief Legislation—America."

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, April 15.
Scinde, Fully Good	7.20
Scinde Fine	7.45
Scinde, Superfine	7.70
Bengal, Good	6.95
Bengal, Fully Good	7.20
Bengal, Fine	7.45
Oomra, Good	7.55
Oomra, Fully Good	7.85
Oomra,, Fine	81.15
Broach Fully Good	8.95
Broach, Fine	9.20
Broach, Superfine	9.45

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, April 15.	
May	17.82 plus	.02
July	18.12 plus	.05
October	18.14	
November	18.34 plus	.06
January	18.72 plus	.08
March	18.74 plus	.08
Skellaridis F.G.F. Spot	18.60 plus	.15

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, April 15.	
April	10.53 plus	.01
May	10.64 10.60 plus	.02
June	10.54 plus	.04
July	10.62 10.59 plus	.04
August	10.55 plus	.05
September	10.52 plus	.06
October	10.50 10.49 plus	.06
November	10.47 plus	.06
December	10.47 plus	.06
January	10.48 10.47 plus	.06
February	10.48 plus	.06
March	10.50 10.50 plus	.06
April	10.51 plus	.07
Middling Spot	10.85	

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, April 15. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 15.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63-1/2 lb., Cargoes.—
Shipment sellers April 43/6.
Barletta Russci per 63-1/2 lb., Cargoes.—
Shipment sellers April/May 43/3.
Wheat, South Australian Parcels.—
Afloat to Continent paid 45/6.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi.—No offerings.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 15.

Java Sugar Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta.—

July/Sept., per cwt.	12/1-1/2
Oct/Dec. per cwt.	12/3
C. & F. Bombay.—	
July/Sept. per cwt.	12/3-3/4
C. & F. Karachi.—	
July/Sept., per cwt.	12/3-1/4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 15.

Smoked Sheet Standard, Ribbed, lb., Spot.—
Seller d10-13/16.

LONDON METALS.

	London, April 15. £.
Copper, Braziers	104
Yellow Metal	81
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	23-7/8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	13-1/2
Tin, English Ingots	203-3/4

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 15.

Silver Market closed quietly steady.

Spot	25-3/4
Forward	25-3/4

BOMBAY

—:o:—

Bombay, April 16.

The local market opened weak at Rs. 367/ for Broach J/A. delivery in sympathy with easier New York advices. There was absence of buying and prices declined further in selling by local operators. Liverpool opened quiet and rates closed at 5.30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	352/4
Broach J/A.	365/4
Oomra May	316/8
Oomra July	325
Bengal May	257/8
Bengal July	265

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, April 16.
April	236.10—1.90
July	234.60—1.40
October	234.40—1.00

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, April 16.

Bengal 262 May.
Bengal 271 July.
Broach 354 A/M.
Broach 366 J/A.
Oomra 318 May.
Oomra 327 July.

SPOT RATES.

	ombay, April 16.			
Bengal	277	272	264	257
Sind	279	274	266	259
Punjab	275	270	262	255
Rajputana	277	272	264	257
Broach	367	362	355	350
P. A.	367	362	355	350
Cutch	377	372	365	360
Surat	442	437	430	425
Rajpipla	437	432	425	420
Oomra No. 3	331	325	319	309
C. P. No. 1	351	345	339	329
C. P. No. 2	341	335	329	319
Khandesh			294	284
Muthia		274	264	254

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, April 16.

100 Moon Mill Sujalpur 318
100 Do. Sawjin 361
100 Satiya Mill Mandusar 321
100 Swan Mill Mandusar 321
100 Currimbhai Mill Upland 368
200 Do. Indore 272
100 Forbes & Co. Nagar 280
100 Do. Nizamabad 243
100 L. K. Vashanji Hingoli 293
100 Gokaldas Dossa Itola 290
100 B. Karshandas Khamgaon 318
100 Do. Yadgiri Old 240
100 Japan T. & Co. Khamgaon 320
100 Tata & Co. Chalisgaon 275
100 Volkart Bros. Amritsar 238
300 G. G. Kesha Berar 298/300
100 Finlay Mill Raichur 315
100 A. Damodar & Co. Nimbahera 300.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 16.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 53/, Highest Rs. 53/5/6, Lowest Rs. 52/15, Closing Rs. 53/.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 55/7, Highest 55/12, Closing Rs. 55/6/6.

Cottonseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 4 9/7-1/2, Highest Rs. 4/9/9, Closing Rs. 4/9/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 53/11, Highest Rs. 53/14/6, Lowest Rs. 53/10, Closing Rs. 53/11.

The Exchang e will remain closed to-morrow, being Ramnavmi.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 15.

	£.
Chartered Bank of India A. C.	19-1/2
Hongkong & Shanghai (London Register)	132-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	9-1/2
National Bank	50
Eastern Bank	6-3/4
Funding Loan 4 p.s.	88-3/8
Conversion Loan	77-3/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	101-1/4
Rupee Paper, 3 1/2 p.c.	53
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	59-1/4
Indian Stock, 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	69-1-8
Consols	55-3/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	102-3/4
Victory Bonds, 4 p.c.	93-1/8

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATION.

Liverpool April 15.

May close at s8/11d. —0.
July close at s9/2 7/8d. +1/4d.
Oct close at s9/6d. +3/8d.
Wheat Chicago Market:
May per bushel dollar 1.22-7/8—0.
July per bushel dollar 1.26-1/2 up 1/8
Sept per bushel dollar 1.29-1/2 up 1/2.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

London, April 15.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality) Spot	17-3/4

Money Market

—:o:—

Bombay, April 16.

B.C. RATE—
T T 1|5 29|32.
D D 1|5 15|16.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 29|32 Ready
Banks Selling D D 1|5 15|16 „
Banks Selling T T 1|5 29|32 April
Banks Selling T T 1|5 29|32 May
Banks Buying T T 1|5 31|32 April
Banks Buying D D 1|6.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 9|32 April
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 9|32 May
NEW YORK—
B.C. T T 276.
Banks Selling T T 275 3|4.
Banks Buying T T 274 3|4.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 928.
Banks Buying D D 938.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 950.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 122 3/4.
Bank Buying 60 Days 119 3/4
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 135 3/4.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 170 1/2.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 1/4.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90 7/8.
CROSS RATE—
New York—London 4.85 7|16 15th inst.
Shanghai—London 2|6 5|16 16th inst.
Japan—London 1|10 15th inst.
London—Paris 124.25 15th inst.
London—Belgium 34.960 15th inst.
London—Switzerland 25.22 15th inst.
London—Italy 92.65 15th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steadier.
Gold £4-4-11-1|2 13th inst.; £4-4-11-1|2 15th inst.
Silver London Ready 25 13|16 13th inst.; 25 3|4 15th inst.
Silver London Forward 25 13|16 13th inst.; 25 3|4 15th inst.
Silver New York Ready 56 1|16 13th inst.; 55 7|8 15th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 5 9|32 per cent 13th inst.; 5 9|32 per cent 15th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 5 11|32 per cent 13th inst.; 5 11|32 per cent 15th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5-1|2 per cent.
Money:—
Inter Bank Call 4 per cent.
3 Mos. 4 per cent.
6 Mos. 4 per cent.
12 Mos. 4-1|2 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

Tone of Silver.—Quietly steady. Decline due to absence of support.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, April 16.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper due Rs. 71|6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 92.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 91/14.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 84-1.
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs 96/8.
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-6 Rs. 94/6.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-4 Rs. 99/3.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100|10.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 102|14.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101|7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102|8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103|8.
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107|10.
4 per cent Port Trust Due 1974 Rs. 81.
4 per cent Menicipal due 1974 Rs. 81.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 81.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 108.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100.

FORWARD RATES—2nd May sett. 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 71-6-0; 5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 102-14-0.

Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 16.

3 months Discounts 5 9|32 per cent.
6 months Discounts 5 11|32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 1|2 per cent.
Money Call 4 per cent Nom.
One Month 4 3|4 per cent.
Three months 4 1|2 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 8 per cent.

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 15.

Bar gold, Fine per oz. £4:4:11-1/2

BULLION.

Bombay, April 16.

SILVER.

The local market ruled quiet on scattered selling influenced by easier London advices. Rates were as under:—

Ready	58 11 6
Chaitra	58 10 6
Vaishakh	58 10 0
Jeth	58 14 6
Double Option Premiums.	
Chaitra	0 5 0
Vaishakh	0 11 0
Jeth	0 15 0
China Cross	2 6 5/16

GOLD.

Ready	21 6 9
Chaitra	21 6 9
Vaishakh	21 7 9
National Bank	21 10 6
Chartered Bank	21 9 6
Central Bank	21 8 6
Sovereigns Ready	13 7 3

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 16.

	Ready Red leafy.	Ready. Average
Bengal Superfine	280	
Bengal Fine	275	
Bengal F.G.	265	235/45
Sindh Punjab Fine	275	
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	265	235/45
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	330	320
Nagpur Savner Fine	335	325
Yeotmal Fine	325	305
Arvi Fine	325	300
Amraoti Sine	315	300
Khamgaon Agola Fine	315	285
Mulkapur Fine	305	275
Khandesh Fine	290	260
Muthia Fine	280	265
Muthia F.G.	275	235/50
Nanded/Purna F.G.B.S.	345	300
Purna F.G.G.S.	325	305
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	320	300
Indore/Ujjain Fine	315	300/330
Burwah Sanavad Fine	320	295
Surat Fine		
Broach Fine		Old.
Broach F.G.		
Westerns M.B.		320
Cambodia	405	
Miraj/Sangli		355
Compta Good		355
Jinja	515	
Pavoga	525	

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 16.
Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales	2 Days. This year.
Khandesh	539 342,550
Central India	2,286 323,076
Barsi and Nagar	1,439 218107
Hyderabad Gaorani	218 76,762
Berar	3,109 677,396
Central Provinces	1,726 329,759
Total Oomras	9,317 1,967,530
Dholera	2,783 106,760
N.W. Provinces	59,136
Rajputana	163 37,047
Sind-Punjab	992 95,376
Broach	2,581 160,615
Coompta & Dharwar	1,156 33,847
Westerns-Northerns	600 18,673
Coconada	1
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	10,275
Persian	1,526
American	4,408
Egyptian & African	39,635
Comilla, Burma & others sorts	10
Total	17,592 2,534,939

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 16.
1st Sept. to 11th April.

In full-pressed Bales. Yesterday	This year.
Europe	6,399 586,299
Japan & China	8,400 1,097,462
Coast Ports	14,329
Up-country by Rail	72,353
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	75,672
Total	14,799 1,846,115

LONDON BISCOUNT RATES.

London, April 15.

Interest, day to day loans	4 p.c.
„ 7 days market loans	4-1/2 p.c.
Bank bills, 3 months	5-9/32 p.c.
„ „ 6 months	5-11/32 p.c.
Fine trade bills, 3 months	5-3/4 p.c.
Fine trade bills, 6 months	6-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 15.

T T Berlin on London	20.47-5/8
T T Ammsterdam on London	12.09-1/8
T T Brussels on London	34.96
T T Madrid on London	32.64
T T Milan on London	92.61
T T Berne on London	25.22
T T Paris on Londno	124.25
T T London on Prague	164.06

STOCKS AND SHARES

Mill Shares Quiet But Steady

—:o:—

NO DEMAND FOR TATA STEELS

Bombay, April 16.

Cotton Mill shares opened steady at about unchanged rates. There was only scattered business and prices ruled quiet but steady. The closing quotations were irregular and showed small declines compared with last closing. Tata Hydro shares were rather firm owing to manipulated position while in the absence of enquiry prices were easy in most of the industrial scrips. Bombay Burmahs opened at Rs. 796/ but lost nearly Rs. 10/ on selling by professionals. Later on there was partial rally and closed at Rs. 790/ Indian Cement shares also lost some points. Government Securities steady. Bundi differences in 31/2 per cent papers were one anna against buyers of ready delivery.

Business in cash was done as under:—E. D. Sassoon As. 10/ Currim Mills Rs. 143/12. Kasturchand Rs. 12/12. Premier Mills Rs. 5/8. Tapti Rails Rs. 661/4. Imperial Bank 1407/8. New issues opened at Rs. 350/ and closed at Rs. 348/12. Central Bank shares 21/4. Ahmedabad Elec. at Rs. 127/4. Andhra Ordinary Rs. 570/ United Cements Rs. 84/ Punjab Rs. 11/10. New India Ince. at Rs. 20/10. Scindia at Rs. 10/15. Tata Steel Second Pref. opened at Rs. 77/8 and closed at Rs. 76/ Thacker and Co. at Rs. 100/ Tata Construction at Rs. 51/12. Bombay Telephones at Rs. 54/. B. Petrol at Rs. 4/14.

ACTIVE SHARES AT GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, April 16.

Bombay Dyeing 816,15,14,13,14,13
Century 361,60,59,58
Colaba 121, 22
Crescent 126
Fazul 743,44,45,42,41
Indore 388
Madhowji 37
Nagpur 485,82
New Great 216
Pearl 457,55,56,55,53
Simplex 61
Swadeshi 435,33
Burma 796,92,90,88,90
Hydro 1133,36,37,35
Tram 145
Deff. 222,23-2,10,18,16
Ord. 61-10,8,14,10,6,4,61
Bundi 19-10,8,6,
Indian 311,10,8,7,8,2,
Katni Ord. 211,10,8,6,
Alcock 285,82,

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, April 16.

Ahmedabad Advance 100 335.
Apollo 60 nil 4/8
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 145
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 166/4
Bharat (500) 10y 70
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 152/8
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 xd. 813/12
Bombay Industrial (20) 4
Bradbury (250) Nil 145
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 35
Century 100 20y xd. 358/12
Central India 100f 482/8
Ceylon 100 nil 22/8
Colaba Land Mill 100 122/8
Crescent 100 9f. 126/4
Currimbhoy 250 nil 140/
David 250 nil 22/6
Dawn 250 10y 597/8
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. nil 0/10/0
Ebrahim Pabaney 200 7/8 190
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 93/12
Elphinstone 100 nil 7
Fazulbhoy 250 741/4
Finlay 100 10y 87/8
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 200
Gokak 100 2/8 126/4
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 1,000 100y 1700
Indian Bleaching, etc. 100 10f 243/12
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75y 1225
Indore Malwa 100 13/12f 388/12
Jamshed 250 nil 20
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100y 1600
Kastoorchand 'O nil 12/12
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2300
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 75
Kohinoor 10/13/0/0 168/12
Laxmi Cotton 250 15 1520
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil 7
Madhowji Dharamsi 100 nil 37/8
Madras United 250 7/8i 445
Maneckjee Petit 1,000 20y 975
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 75
Minerva 80 nil 78
Morarji Gokuldas 1000 nil 1100
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 86/4
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 165
New City of Bombay 100 nil 82/8
New Breat Eastern 200 10y 216/4
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 50
Pearl 210 19f 453/12
Phoenix 100 30y xd. 345
Premier 10 nil 5/10
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 8/8
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 50 5/8y 63/12
Sholyapur 1000 10f 5550
Simplex 250 nil 61/4
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 8
Swadeshi 100 10f 433/12
Swan Mills 25 nil 85
Tata Mills 25 nil 41/4
Vishnu Cotton 500 4/1 2250
Western India Spinning 1,000 6y 940

BANKS.

Bank of India 50/2 8f 103
Baroda 500 0/8 78
Central 250 21/6
Eastern £5 xd. 87/8
Imperial 500 40f xd. 1407/8
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 360
Union 5/11 3/11/
P. & O. Bank £10 10f 120

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/84f 19/8
Central India Mining 7
Gwalior Cement 70 10y 99
Indian Ceemnt 220 nil 308/2
New India Assurance 5 1y 20/8
Katni Cement Ord. 100 10 211/4
Punjab Cement 100 nil 11/1
Shahabad Cement 100 7y 157/8
Shivrajpur 20 2/11 xd. 19/8
United Cement 100 6y 85 xd.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 31,11/6f 772/8
Amritsar Patti 100 3/10/0f 120/8
Central Provinces 96/8
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 98
Gujarat 100 2/4/3f 82/8
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 90
Larkhana 100 1f 86
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 70/8
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 98
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f 85/4
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/3 90
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 96
Sind Light 100 5/7 135
Tapty Valley 2 d. 662/8
Upper Sind 100 nil 85

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6, 8y 127/ xd.
Surat Electric O. 100 5/7y 130
Andhra Valley Ordy. 10,000 670
Bombay Tramway Ord. 59/2
Tata Hyro Electric 1000 107 x.d 1135
Tata Power 70,000 nil 460
Karachi Electricity 100 2/4i 143/4
Poona Electricity 100 7y 137/8

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80 20y 1185
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 212/8
Manmad Manufacturing 250 20 265
New Berar 500 70y 800
New Mofussil 400 30y 500
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 410
Volkart U. P. 500 30y 480

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10 nil 4/12
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 45
Empire of India Life 100 30/52 1975
Jupitar General Insurance Ord. 11/4 10/4
New India Assurnce 5-1y 20/10
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 100d 1950
Vulcan 10 0/8/0y 7
Industrial & Prudential 6 0/5/0y 11

MISCELLANEOUS.

Attock Oil 1 nil 39
Attock Oil 1 nil 30
Belapur Co. 50 nil 16
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200 40y 510
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 250 12 by 223/12
Bombay Uganda 80 nil 24/4
B. Burma T. Corporation 125 790
Burma Corp. 10 As. 6-1 11/12
Jost Engineering 50, 54-13/8, 187/8
Kemp 200 15 197/8
Mackenzie Saw Mills 100 180
Port Canning, 1,000 45 632/8
Scindia Steam 10/13
Tata Construction 30 4y 51/13
Tata Iron (Def.) 216/4
Tata Iron Ord. 61

DEBENTURES.

Bombay Telephone 50 1y 114
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94/8
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 105
Bombay Telephone 50 1y 114
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T.) 86
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 103
Tata Hydro B. 8 110
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 103
Andhra Valley 7 1/2 p.c. £105
Andhra Valley B. 8 104
Apollo Mills B. 7/8 F. T. 100 4/13
British Burma Petroleum 81 4/13/6

LINSEED.

London, April 15.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment Paid April/May £17:18:9.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton.—
Shipment Hull sellers Apl/May £15:16:3.
Linseed Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers Apl/May £18:12:6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, April 15.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—
Delivery buyers May/Aug. 28/1-1/2.
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—
Delivery buyers Sep/Dec. 29/1-1/2.

CITY & SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Ram Navmi day. Public meeting of Antyajas (Maidan), opposite Gold Mohor Mills, 8-30 p.m. (S. T.), Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside.

STREE SABHA TO CELEBRATE RAM JAYANTI.

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha and Gujar Ladies Social Club a public meeting of the ladies will be held in Madhavbag to-day (Wednesday). at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), to celebrate Ram Jayanti when Swami Shambhu Dhanand of the Ramkrishna Mission will speak, and an interesting programme of garba dance and dialogues is also arranged. Ladies are welcome in the meeting.

RAMNAVMI MEETING AT PAREL.

A public meeting of Antyajas and others of Bombay will be held under the joint auspices of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee and Rashtriya Stree Sabha, Bombay in the maidan (opp. Gold Mohar Mills) Dadar, Main Road. to-day (Wednesday), to celebrate Ramnavmi, at 8-30 p.m. Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside. Among the speakers will be Mrs. Ratanben Mehta, Mrs. Awantikabai Gokhale, Mrs. Gangaben Patel, Messrs. F. J. Ginwala, J. P. Joshi, A. B. Kolhatkar, Abid Alli Jafarbhai, N. Narayan Swami and S. D. Acharya.

MYSORE ASSOCIATION. BOMBAY.

Sri Ramanavami will be celebrated at the Association premises to-day (Wednesday), at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

YOUTH LEAGUE, MATUNGA.

A special general body meeting of the above League. will be held on Sunday (the 21st instant), at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.), in the premises of the League (Napoo Hall, Matunga).

As the Registers of the Youth League have been taken by the Police, individual notice could not be given for want of addresses. Therefore all those who have enrolled as members of the League are requested to attend.

BOMBAY LADIES CONGRATULATE MR. K. P. KHADILKER.

The Managing Committee of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha congratulates Mr. Khadilkar, the editor of the "Nava Kal" on his imprisonment of one year as a reward for energetic and unceasing service of the Motherland even at the old age.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Thursday. the 18th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. "Alynbank" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Friday, the 19th instant.

MARWARI COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

The Anniversary and Prize distribution of the above school will be celebrated to-day (Wednesday), at 2 p.m. (S. T.), in the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association's Hall. (Kalbadevi Road, under the presidency of Seth Anandramji (Anandram Mangturam).

REMITTANCES TO THE HOME TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling.)

Remittances during the week ending 18th April. 1929:—

Sterling purchased in India.	25,000
Total	25,000

Total Remittances from 1st April 1929 to 13th April 1929:—

Sterling purchased in India.	280,000
Transfer from Paper Currency reserve in England to Home Treasury	1,500,000
Total	1,780,000

DICK NORTON'S REVUE COMPANY

FAREWELL PERFORMANCES

Mr. Dick Norton's Revue Company gave their farewell performance on Tuesday night which was much appreciated. The second revue of their four days' season in Bombay entitled "Cabaret Nights" provided a very excellent entertainment. Mr. Norton who bore the brunt of the work, and was ably assisted by the stars of the company, kept the audience amused with his inimitable humour and shafts of wit. "The Devil's Cabaret" was a good beginning. It was indeed a surprise to be in "Satan's" place and to be rewarded, for small service rendered with the "most beautiful woman in the world. Mr. Norton distinguished himself in "a few kind words" which he supplies to Mr. Allan for mere asking. Miss Nitan Van Biene and "Her Cello" was well received by the audience. Miss Eily Gerald was superbly charming in "tripping the Light Fantastic." The Magic Frame evoked roars of laughter. The culminating point of this extremely delicious item was reached when as a result of "one who is inside the frame receives everything" was given a baby with the remarks "Keep this; you are the father of this child". Miss Barbara thrilled the audience with her piano-playing. "A few moments with Dick Norton" was equally entertaining, and the audience wished they were a few hours instead.

BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE

SWADESHI BAZAR

Opened by Mahatma Gandhi

at

PEOPLES' JINNAH HALL.

Last day. Last day. Last day.

More Volunteers are requisitioned to cope up with the huge crowd.

Special arrangements for Ladies.

TO-DAY. 17TH APRIL.

Spend your jolly hours in the Swadeshi Bazar for Ram Navami.

Free Entertainment Programme.

Well-known musicians will entertain the public with their charming instrumental and vocal music.

The students of the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind will give a demonstration of reading and arithmetic and also music.

NEHRU REPORT

DR. BESANT'S LECTURE

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Dr. Annie Besant will deliver a lecture on "Nehru Report" on Friday the 19th inst. at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the People's Jinnah Hall.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside.

Latest Cotton Quotations

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW YORK.

MAY.

New York April 16.	
Previous Closing Rate	20.46
To-day's Opening Rate	20.46 20.44
Difference	nil to —.02
To-day's Closing Rate	20.40
Difference	—.06

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, April 16.	
Previous Closing Rate	10.60
To-day's Opening Rate	10.55
Difference	—.05
To-day's Closing Rate	10.51
Difference	—.09

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LABOUR AND CAPITAL CONFER

—:o:—

MEETING HELD "IN CAMERA"

WORKERS' COMPLAINT OF HARASSMENT

There was one more conference on Tuesday between the representatives of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association and those of various Textile Labour Unions in the City, at the office of the Mill-owners' Association when there were further deliberations over the ways and means to be adopted with a view to give effect to various recommendations made by the Fawcett Committee. The important questions discussed at this Conference were regarding the Standing Orders for the operatives and the Mediation rules. As the Conference was held "in camera" nothing definite has come out: however, one could gather that the representatives both of labour and capital gave their anxious thought to various tentative measures which would ultimately evolve into a permanent machinery for the pacific settlements of industrial disputes.

STANDING ORDERS.

It is hoped that so far as the Standing Orders are concerned there will not be any great difficulty in their acceptance by the Unions as they have emerged from the Fawcett Committee in a much more acceptable form. The real controversy will centre round the proposal of waiving the 7 1/2 per cent cut in the weavers' wages. The general consensus of opinion among the prominent mill-owners seems to be in favour of an unqualified acceptance of the recommendations of the Fawcett Committee in this respect. The question of necessary adjustments in the Standardisation scheme will no doubt, exercise the minds of millowners for some time but here also there will be no difficulty in working out a percentage which would be acceptable to labour unions.

ALLEGED HARASSMENT OF WORKERS.

It is understood that at yesterday's conference a complaint was lodged by the representatives of the Girni Kamgar Union saying that certain mill-owners were harassing their workers with a view to chastise them indirectly for what they had done during the strike. The Association called for specific instances which they said, would be immediately looked into.

There will be another conference on April 24, when several outstanding questions will be discussed.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE

MR. V. N CHANDAVARKAR ELECTED PRESIDENT

The Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Tuesday, ananimously elected Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar as their Chairman for the ensuing year.

The Government nominated the following four gentlemen to the Standing Committee viz., Mr. P. A. Kelly, Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot, Khan Bahadur M. I. Curtay, and Mr. R. S. Asavle.

Mr. Chandavarkar thanked the Standing Committee for electing him Chairman. He assured the committee that he would devote himself to the work of the Standing Committee to the best of his bility and looked forward to the Municipal Secretary and Commissioner for assistance and help to the best discharge of his duties.

VISHNU COTTON MILL, LTD.

ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

The 22nd ordinary general meeting of the Shareholders of the Vishnu Cotton Mill, Ltd., was held at the registered office of the Company on Tuesday afternoon. The audited accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1928 showed a profit of Rs. 6,41,853. Out of this the Company declared a dividend of Rs. 35 per share on 1600 preference shares and a final dividend of Rs. 80 per share on 3200 ordinary shares. The Chairman, in his opening remarks, observed that the mill's production during the year of the report had gone down by 25 per cent owing to the serious effects of the strike in the mill industry.

The meeting was dissolved after usual formal business had been transacted.

"DISGUSTED WITH LIFE AND WORLD"

PARSI YOUTH COMMITS SUICIDE

On Tuesday, the City Coroner held an inquest on the death of a well-to-do Parsi youth who, it appeared getting disgusted with the world, put an end to his life. The deceased, Nanbhoy Nadirshaw Daruwalla (24) resided at Solaketi Building at Grant Road with his step-father Mr. Dhanjishah Cursetji Mehta. On Sunday last the deceased took cyanide of potassium and died on the spot in a few seconds. Before committing suicide, he wrote the following letter: "This is to inform you that I have this day of my own free will ended my life by a dose of cyanide of potassium which I had with me since my college days. My one and only reason is that I am fed up with the life and this world."

At the cononer's inquest Mr. Dhanjishah Cursetji Mehta, the step-father of the deceased said that the deceased was his step son. He had no occupation but lived with the witness. At about 11 p.m. on Sunday last he heard a fall in the room of the deceased and found him lying prostrate. Dr. Pavri was sent for, but he pronounced life extinct.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide in a state of temporary insarity.

BOMBAY ARCHBISHOP AT BANDRA

ADDRESS PRESENTED TO HIS GRACE

His Grace, the Most Reverend Joaquim Rodrigues Lima, D.D., S.J., Archbishop of Bombay, paid his first Pastoral visit to St. Peter's Church, Bandra, on Sunday last. At the entrance of the compound His Grace was received by the Vicar, Revd. Fr. M. Marti, S.J., and was conducted to a beautifully erected dais amidst the colours of the uniforms of the Confraternities. With His Grace were seated Revd. Fathers Marti and Lorca, S.J., and His Grace's Secretary.

Mr. Lawrence D'Mello then read the address on behalf of the Confraternities in the course of which it was stated:

"We greatly rejoice that your Grace has been appointed the first Archbishop of the reconstituted Archdiocese of Bombay, and we sincerely thank His Holiness, the Pope who has been guided with supreme wisdom and tact in selecting you to this exalted office at a most critical transition in the fusion of the Dioceses. We take this opportunity of assuring you of our tender attachment to the Holy See through your Grace."

His Grace made a suitable reply to the address and finally dwelt upon the separation question, and said that perhaps some of them would have to separate themselves from this parish to the parishes of St. Andrew's or Mount Carmel's, as they would fall under the territorial divisions, but that they would retain their connections with their Confraternities as hitherto done.

At the end of the reply His Grace gave his blessing to all present, and in a solemn procession was led into the Church for Mass, whilst the children sang "God Bless our Pope" to the accompaniment of the Band and the Choir, under Revd. Fr: Andrew, intoned "Ecce Sacerdos Magnus".

After His Grace had administered the Sacraments of Holy Communion and Confirmation to a large number of children, the function ended.

LAKHSHMI COTTON MFG. CO., LTD.

DIVIDEND OF RS. 65 PER SHARE DECLARED

The 34th ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Lakhshmi Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd; was held on Tuesday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, Wallace street. The Chairman submitted the annual report and audited accounts of the company for the previous year and moved that they be adopted. During the year of the report the Company made a profit of Rs. 7,47,624. A final dividend of Rs. 65 per share was declared.

The Chairman in his preparatory remarks observed that the results of the past year were seriously affected by the general strike in the mill industry which had reduced the mill's production during the year by about 25 per cent. Labour was now working fairly satisfactorily but production had not reached so high a level as before the striker.

MAY DAY AS HOLIDAY

SPECIAL MEETING OF CORPORATION

CITY FATHERS TO CONSIDER QUESTION TOMORROW

In pursuance of requisition received under Section 36(d) of the Municipal Act, for calling a Special Meeting of the Corporation to consider a proposition for declaring the 1st of May as a Municipal holiday and for closing all Municipal schools and offices on that day, a Special Meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office to-morrow (Thursday) at 4-30 p.m. (B. T.).

EMBEZZLEMENT OF BIG SUM OF MONEY

HEAD CLERK OF A BOMBAY FIRM SENTENCED

A sentence of nine months' hard labour and a fine of Rs. 300 or in default further three months5 imprisonment was passed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday on Managalam Shankar Subramanya alias M. S. V. Nathan the Head Clerk of Messrs. Jessop and Co., Ltd. Engineers, Bombay who was convicted on a charge of embezzlement in respect of several items of money aggregating to Rs. 39,061-5-0. Mr. R. P. Thanawala appeared for the prosecution while the accused was defended by Mr. K. F. Nariman.

The accused as the Head Clerk of the firm used to receive all moneys paid to the office and Bank them daily. The Bank used to remit all such moneys to the Head Office at Calcutta. A weekly statement of such remittances was also prepared and sent to the Head Office by the accused. In November last Mr. Holliday, the Manager of the Bombay Branch made certain investigations and found the accounts mixed up. He asked the accused to see him next day. Enquiries showed that he had absconded. The Calcutta accountant was immediately summoned who on checking the amount found a deficit of a little over Rs. 30,000. The accused was arrest at Rameswaram on January 21 and brought down to Bombay.

As the prosecution found it difficult to proceed with the case in respect of all the items at one stretch, three items namely, Rs. 1,864-8-0, Rs. 1,150 and Rs. 400 were grouped together and taken up first.

The accused pleaded "not guilty" to the charges and said that only the Manager and his three assistants had authority to sign receipts, cheques and other documents and they were responsible for the cash. Once a week usually on Fridays, the Manager would hand over the collections to him and ask him to bank them.

His Worship on the evidence held that the accused had been manipulating the accounts in regard to the first amount. As regards the second and third items the benefit of doubt was given to the accused.

INDIAN MUSIC AT OPERA HOUSE

MISS HIRABAI'S CONCERT

A rare opportunity to hear high class Indian music will be afforded to the Bombay public at the two concerts of Indian songs by Miss Hirabai, arranged by the Maan Theatres Limited at the Royal Opera House to-day (Wednesday) at 9-30 p.m., and Thursday 9 p.m.

Miss Hirabai who is the Principal of the Nutan Sangit Vidyalaya (College of Music) at Poona is reputed to be an accomplished artiste with a rich voice and well versed in the scientific system of Indian singing. She will be assisted at the concert by her two sisters Kamalabai and Saraswatibai, and a fine display of "Jal-tarang" will be given by Master Datoo.

There will be a change of programme on the second day.

(Continued from Column 6.)

machines and it is indeed a pleasure to watch their beautiful products. The Calcutta Horn Company are doing a good trade in the numerous articles they offer such as combs, shaving brushes, buttons, toys etc. No wonder that children like to linger near it. The Swadeshi Vastu Prasarak Mandal exhibit the largest number of individual Swadeshi goods from lanterns to hair oils and pencils. Indeed this enterprising firm reserves to be congratulated for the impetus it is giving to the cause of Swadeshi. The Khadi Bhandar is having the biggest individual sales. To-day is the last day of the Swadeshi Bazar and as it is a holiday tremendous rush is expected. The Youth League has called for more Volunteers to cope with the rush and it is to be hoped that the public will avail themselves of this opportunity.

Under the Clock

—:o:—

BY TWINPLEX

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1929.

Sir Basil Blackett found time in the midst of his multifarious financial activities in London to give the New Zealand Association the benefit of his views regarding Britain's work in India.

• • • •

"No Britisher could fail to be proud" he remarked "of what the Britishers had done for India". There may be some Britishers who do not feel proud and jubilant when they examine this record of work—but they are as you know, "impossible fellows".

• • • •

The record is there but alas the glory has departed. Sir Basil was himself obliged to assert this.

• • • •

He could not but feel, he said, that "the recent days of glory had in some way departed." His melancholy discovery was that "the spirit of confidence in the place of Britain in India had waned and there was some want of confidence in the imperial mission of Britain in India".

• • • •

Sir Basil puts it mildly. It is not a case of "some want of confidence". There is complete want of confidence so far as the Indian people are concerned in the "imperial mission" of Britain.

• • • •

Judge Sabath of Chicago has drawn up maxims for married bridge players. "Deal a few kind words with every hand" he says in one of his maxims. In the age of cavemen, real He men the maxim must have been "blows" instead of words.

• • • •

Wife—"All the men I refused when I married you have become richer than you are now".

Husband—"Of course—that's the reason".

ARRESTED FOR ASSEMBLY OUTRAGE

G. K. DUTT.

BHAGAT SINGH.

YOUTH LEAGUE BAZAR EXTENDED BY A DAY

Last Day to Visit National Fair

MR. JINNAH'S FIRST VISIT TO JINNAH HALL

—:o:—

The Bombay Public seems to have been so completely charmed with the Youth League Swadeshi Bazar that the organisers are hard put to decline their vociferous demand for its extension. To-day being Ram Navami day the Youth League has again bowed to the will of the immense crowds that invade the Jinnah Hall each day, and to-day will positively be the last day of the Show. One is tempted to pity the poor volunteers of the Youth League, already terribly overstrained as the Bazar each day is extended to suit popular clamour.

Among the distinguished visitors who visited the Bazar yesterday were Mr. M. A. Jinnah and Mr Jamnadas Mehta. By an irony of fate this was Mr. Jinnah's first visit to the Jinnah Hall and he spent more than two hours at the Bazar inspecting the multi-coloured Swadeshi articles. Mr. Jinnah was specially pleased with the silks and brushes, for which he placed orders.

The Youth League must be congratulated for having got up such successful and instructive Swadeshi Bazar that even Mr. Jinnah was attracted to it once forgetting his fat briefs.

Among the stalls the Social Welfare Committee of the Youth League are the universal favourite. The Paris-Powder is an ingenious Swadeshi invention for washing silk. woollen and cotton clothes, jewellery, cutlery etc., and has become quite popular with the visitors judging by its wonderful effect and huge sales.

The enterprising proprietor who has studied chemistry in Germany is personally present all the time and is giving an exhibition of the efficacy of the Paris-Powder by washing all sorts of things offered by the visitors.

At the adjoining stall the locks, scissors, nut crackers and beautiful silver buttons shown by Mr. Ajani furnish excellent Swadeshi goods at competitive prices.

Another interesting stall is the Aryan Brush factory where brushes of all kinds and types hair brushes, cloth brushes, tooth brushes, scrubbing brushes are all available at different prices and even some on ornamented silver mounts. In the perfumery section Messrs. Patanwala have the distinction of possessing the most beautiful looking stall at the Bazar. The Kamania oils also have a brisk time and both these have been distributing large quantities of free samples. The Krishna Stores have sprung what may be called a pleasant surprise on the visitors by their beautiful silks in exquisite patterns. Particularly the ties and handkerchiefs sarees are in insistent demand. The Swadeshi Pracharak Co. of Messrs. Roy Sampath who keep the biggest single stall have a variety of articles for sale. The Dip washing powder is selling well but especially their Porbandar Khajilis have created something like a sensation. The Swadeshi Cologne water and other Raj Vaidi preparations are sold by their Havelian Stores with the accompaniments of rhythmic singing. Kale's inks are selling with gusto and the special reduced prices at which they offer have fully justified the expectations of the people and it graduallly increases in sales. Katrak Hosiery Works have set up several demonstrating

(Continued in Column 4.)

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The Bombay Chronicle

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1929.

Mulcting the Ryot.

Indian officials and British businessmen have often and often expressed an unctuous solicitude for the poor masses of this country. But the actions of the former as often belie their professions, and the motives of the British businessmen may speak for their patriotism but show little real concern for India. These businessmen have said time and again that if only the purchasing power of the poor Indian ryot could be raised by a penny, it would get all the Lancashire mills into full swing. If any protective duty on Indian imports is suggested, they exclaim that the duty will fall heavily on the poor Indian consumer. We are not surprised at this attitude on the part of British businessmen, because they see things from their own narrow point of view. But we are entitled to expect something better from the Government of India in their own interests as in those of the people of the country. While presenting the Budget to the Assembly, the Finance Member observed: "I fully accept the statement which I have heard in this House that the standard of living among the rural population of India is miserably low, and I yield to no member on the other side in my keenness to take a hand in a joint effort to remedy it." But what is actually being done to raise the standard of living or the purchasing power of the ryot? Lancashire interests protest against any raising of the duty on imported piece-goods and hypocritically urge in defence the interests of poor Indian consumers. And Government oblige them, even at the risk of ruining the Indian industry. While talking glibly of raising the purchasing power of the ryot, they mulct him at one stroke of 12 per cent of his income by forcing up the exchange. And now Sir George Schuster tells us in effect "The thing is done, let us not talk of it, but let us do everything else to raise the miserably low standard of life of the ryot". The people of India refuse to be thus cajoled.

Government's currency policy has beggared the ryot and has thereby undermined the very foundation of industrial prosperity in the country. It has discouraged India's exports and encouraged foreign manufacturers. The steady contraction of currency during the last eight years to the tune of 55 crores whereas ordinarily there should have been an expansion of about 150 crores, has depressed trade and industry throughout the country. This is not merely the view of the lay man. Only a few months ago a joint deputation of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Governor of Bombay represented to him that the main cause of trade depression and industrial unrest in the country was the ruinous currency policy of Government. A few weeks ago some businessmen in the Punjab including several Europeans, started a Currency League to carry on agitation against the 18 pence ratio. Now we hear that at the annual general meeting of the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association on Monday Seth Showkatrai severely condemned the present ratio and urged the Assembly and the Government to restore the old one. Mr. J. K. Mehta, Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, writing in the latest issue of the Chamber's Journal puts the case against the ratio in a nutshell, observing: "The evil effects of the 18d. ratio are by this time writ large on practically each and every industry of the country. A labour unrest throughout the length and breadth of India, growing depression in the industries and trade, falling exports, tightening up of the money markets, issue of sterling loan in England, and many other monetary ailments lead to only one irresistable conclusion that the financial policy of the Government of India since the inauguration of the 18d. ratio has broken down and has shaken the industrial and economic structure of the country to its very foundations". The Finance Member was discreetly silent on the merits of the ratio and dwelt only on the risk of a change back to the old ratio causing wide-spread dislocation. If there should be any dislocation at all, it could not possibly be severer than the dislocation caused by the forcing up of the ratio and would be far more endurable than the present intolerable position.

The Menace in E. Africa.

The presidential address of Pundit Hirdaynath Kunzru to the East African Indian Congress held at Mombasa on Saturday last, a very short summary of which has been wired over to this country, is full of constructive suggestions to our fellow-countrymen in Kenya to fight their just cause. The menace to Indians in Kenya and in the other East African Territories consists in the fact that while Whitehall offers lip sympathy to the doctrine of Imperial Trusteeship under which it will be the concern of the British Parliament to see that the "immigrant communities" in East Africa as well as the Natives of the soil shall be accorded equal opportunities for development, the whole aim and object of the present British Government is to promote the interests of Lord Delamere and Company. The Hilton Young Commission threw a cold douche over the proposal of a Federation of East African Territories in which the Whites would enjoy a permanent political overlordship of the other races. But the agitation against the Report created in London by the Kenya White settlers had the immediate effect of inducing the Baldwin Government to send out Sir Samuel Wilson on a mission of inquiry into the possibilities of closer union of the East African Territories. The White settlers hope that closer union will mean Federation under another name, a type of autonomous administration in which they will have preponderant political power. The emphasis laid in Pundit Kunzru's speech on the demand of the Kenya Indians for a common electoral roll and his reiteration of the fact that they had already made "reasonable concessions to meet European apprehensions" should be a warning to Sir Edward Grigg, the Governor of Kenya whose partiality for the cause of Federation is notorious, that the Indian community will put up a game fight for their interests. In this fight they can be assured, as Pundit Kunzru rightly told them, of the whole-hearted support of their countrymen here.

Well-deserved Condemnation

The Government of Bombay were given a severe trouncing in the various spirited speeches made at the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday which condemned unanimously their action in failing to observe the time-honoured precedent of nominating the Municipal Commissioner to a seat on the Port Trust. We heartily welcome their effort to give an opportunity for Labour to have separate representation on the Board of the Port Trust but they could have secured the presence of a Labour representative as well as of the Municipal Commissioner by abolishing the representation of interests like the military whose views they can ascertain departmentally. It is necessary in the civic interests of Bombay that the head of the Municipal executive should have a seat on the Port Trust and the Government of Bombay lay themselves open to the charge of racial discrimination when the public finds that such representation is denied to the Corporation only when its Commissioner happens to be an Indian.

"DISCOVERING" THE WOMAN AND THE CHILD.

SPADE WORK FOR SWARAJ

(By Miss Blanche Watson).

"Down with Shirrassism" is a top headline in the "Chronicle" that lies before me. The thought therein contained is good; it includes Crerarism, too; and it includes everything that is held by the dead past, be it English or Indian. It includes the man who writes "Sir" before his name and the one who puts M.A.—B.S., X. Y. Z. or what not, after it.—for these two belong to the past that is dead or dying.

BEWARE OF DISSENSIONS.

Mr. Harbilas Sarda who fathered the "Child Marriage Bill," said after the adverse vote, "I shall never believe this Government will do any good to the country." But, Mr. Sarda forgot for the moment that it was Mr. M. K. Acharya whose amendment brought forth the Government vote, and gave certain Muslim and European groups the chance to register their voices against a much needed—indeed a vitally important—piece of legislation; and that a split in the ranks of the Independents added to the strength of the opposition to the bill. When it comes to assessing blame it is well to make a thorough job of it. Those who are out for progress must cut the ties that bind them to the past.

A WORD TO OUR ANCIENTS.

One regrets that Miss Mayo's wrong-spirited and deliberately misleading book—with its scattered "truths," be it added, and its "undeniable facts"—has not yet got under the skin of certain Indians whose influence (sad to say) still persists, though they themselves have outlived their usefulness to their country. The Government with its Crerars and Crawfords and their ilk is verily a great drawback to India's progress; but let it not be forgotten that the Indians who think much as does this government, and who support it in flagrant and in less open ways, are much more detrimental than is Government to that desired onward march which other Indians visualize, work for and even die for.

THE ROOT QUESTION.

The writer is sure that eventually this matter of too early marriages will be settled in a way to safeguard the future of India and in a manner that will give woman the standing she ought to have and must have, before this great people can take their proper place in the family of nations; but "when" is this to come? That is the crux of the matter. Let not the men of India forget that a nation which gives woman anything less than her rightful place in its citizenry, anything short of her due in "every" way, is just to that extent hindering every reform it may be working for in other fields.

SELFISH TYPES.

The one who is keeping another drawn is "himself kept down"! This seems almost too obvious a truth to write here; but as a matter of fact, few understand it—or if they do, will admit it. In certain fields the women of India have made great strides,—certain women let us put it; but, all in all, the wives and mothers of India have a considerable distance yet to go, and it is fair-minded, intelligent forward-looking men who needs must see to it that she "does" go along this path with the acceleration that modern conditions demand.

A LONG JOURNEY.

The Brahmin, with his face to the past and the type of Mussalman who also misinterprets certain religious tenets; the politician with his ear to the quarter from which comes preferment; the woman "anti" who can always be counted on to oppose 'tooth and nail' the very legislation of which she will later on be the first to take material advantage—all these and many others along with the foreigners, have got to see the light ahead before the nation (of which they are a native ingredient or imposed attachment) can get the Swaraj which means the government of, for and by Self, which it desires these days, and which it has already shown itself so willing to sacrifice for and so "able" to sacrifice for under the influence of the right stimulus.

"DISCOVERY OF THE CHILD."

And this simply means that a re-creation of the nation has to come before the progress desired by some of its citizens can be an actuality. A different status for woman must be a part of this re-creating process. The discovery of the child is a very necessary part of it,—a discovery that will date back "a generation", at least "before he is born!" Those who oppose a resolution like that of the Sarda's Child Marriage Bill are setting their faces against this "discovery" of the child, let it be added. Those who are for permitting trivial or vicious foreign films to be shown in their country are likewise against such a discovery; for sooner or later Indian children, like American children, are going to be exposed to the infection of the cinema.

REMEMBER THE MOTHER.

Those who refuse to take a determined stand against the production, manufacture and sale of opium are ranging themselves with the forces that are "against" the child. Those who are "not" working night and day for the abolition of "untouchability" are saying plainly and undeniably that they have no concern with this discovery of the child. And all these folk—whoever and wherever they are—announce themselves as utterly oblivious to the future of their country, for the child "is" that future! But,—"before" the child is the mother, and all along "with" the child is the mother and "af-

(Continue on Page 10.)

TEMPORARY TEACHERS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

(By One Who Knows.)

Generally advertisements about vacancies of teachers are prominently seen in the newspapers during the month of April and continue more or less practically till the end of June. Sometimes they are seen at the beginning of the Divali vacation and casually at the beginning of the Christmas vacation also.

Almost all the schools are closed by the last week of April and reopen by the first week of June.

The appointments for the posts advertised begin in the first week of June and continue in many cases till the end of July. The services of the persons appointed in this way are generally dispensed with by the end of March and practically all of them are relieved by the beginning of the summer vacation. Such a state of affairs more or less exists in almost all the secondary schools conducted by private bodies.

CHEATED OF HIS DUES.

The schools open and then begins the appointment of the teachers. If the selected person joins duty soon so far so good; otherwise another is appointed in his place after waiting for him for ten or fifteen days. In this way nearly one and a half month is wasted in making appointments. Such appointments are made on condition that the services will be dispensed with by the end of March. The teacher concerned has to make up the study of one year during that much time. He is simply made to understand that his services might be continued further if his work is approved. The poor fellow hoping this consummation would be realised takes extra special periods and completes the portion. After the studies are complete, generally his services are discontinued. In this way he gets pay only for eight months for the work of a whole year.

TASK WITHOUT REMUNERATION.

The periods which remain un-

(Continue on Page 10.)

Notes of the Day.

Liberals and Boycott.

We are very glad to find that our Liberal contemporary, the "Leader", is at last "convinced—convinced slowly and reluctantly, but convinced none-the-less firmly"—that "the boycott of foreign goods, specially British, more particularly British cloth, is necessary if Britain is not to go on persistently flouting the Indian national demand." This definite opinion in favour of the boycott is made partly in response to the country-wide boycott agitation and partly in view of the Lucknow Liberal Conference having commended the boycott to the National Liberal Council. We trust the Council will not further delay its sanction to the boycott scheme.

A Matchless Weapon.

Our contemporary is needlessly apologetic in its defence of the boycott. It says: "We have always been critical of this boycott movement as an economic measure. But our advocacy of it to-day is not motived by considerations economic. We are actuated by the political motive." Then it sets forth a number of grievances justifying boycott as a political weapon of a thoroughly constitutional type. Nobody has so far ventured to declare boycott unconstitutional. Gokhale declared even passive resistance and non-payment of taxes as thoroughly constitutional in special circumstances. And a wise scheme of boycott may be economically as sound as politically. Such a scheme is to our mind the boycott of British and in fact of all foreign cloth. Boycott is but the negative aspect of the most effective form of Swadeshi. From every point of view the boycott of foreign cloth is a matchless weapon.

An Election Budget.

The British Budget for the year 1929-30, just introduced in the Commons by Mr. Churchill, is the last Budget of the present Conservative Government and is clearly an election Budget. The betting tax is to be repealed as being "a failure and a fiasco" and "unfair to the honest book-maker." The honest book-maker's agitation against the tax, which cost the Conservatives a goodly number of votes in the recent by-elections, has evidently told. The abolition of the tea duty is a frank bid for popularity which may well be contrasted with the retention of the salt duty in India. The relief rates to agriculturists are evidently a counterblast to the Liberal proposals of agrarian reform. But these temporary makeshifts can hardly stem the tide of unpopularity of the Conservative Government, as evidenced by the defeat of many Conservative candidates in the by-elections.

To Kabul.

The fall of Ghazni into the hands of Amanullah Khan makes the prospect of his regaining his throne much brighter than it has been for months. The importance of this victory is enhanced by the fact that a very large section of the population of Ghazni and the adjoining territory is enthusiastically anxious to fight for Amanullah in his march to Kabul. Ghazni brings him within but a hundred miles of the capital and, what is more, provides him with a strong and reliable centre for future operations. The reported voluntary surrender of the Shinwari chief, Mohammad Afzalkhan, is one more indication of Amanullah Khan's brightening prospects. His future progress and the inevitable conflict in the neighbourhood of Kabul are bound to be far more strenuous. But with the growing sympathy in his favour the revulsion of feeling against Bachcha-e-Saqqa, and the loyal support of Nadirkhan, he has good reason to be confident of a successful march on Kabul.

A Thought for the Day.

"India's ideal of Swaraj involves no hatred of any other nation, nor of the administration which is now established by law in this country. We find a bureaucratic administration, we wish to make it democratic; we find an alien Government, we wish to make it ours."

AUROBINDO GHOSE.

SANTA CRUZ 'GARBA PARTY'

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Time seems to be the great healer even of our national wounds. And one is tempted to believe that, if not all, at least the Santa Cruz Village Congress Committee, seems to have forgotten the utter shame and the bitter pain, of that historic massacre of the Jallianwalla Baugh—for, otherwise, it would have refrained from treating the gentry of that cosmopolitan suburb with a "Garba Dance" on the day of India's national shame.

I am sure, Mr. J. K. Mehta, the patriotic President of the S.V.C.C., will excuse those who believe in stoutly refusing to entertain the "Garba Dance" as a 'philosophic way' of forgetting our great national humiliation. Yours etc.

"The Mother's Child."

INDIAN STATES AND SWARAJ GOVT.

No Transference Without Princes' Consent

BUT DOOR OPEN FOR CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

PARAMOUNTCY TO REMAIN PARAMOUNT

Share in Customs Revenue and Defence Expenditure

NEW EXPERT BODY TO BE APPOINTED

British University Men for Political Department

The Butler Committee Report on Indian States is published.

It is a unanimous document covering 52 pages and is divided in 5 sections.

The Report, to begin with, confesses the difficulty if not the impossibility of a uniform treatment of "such an heterogeneous body as the Indian Princes" but is satisfied that on the whole their relations with the Paramount Power have been "harmonious and satisfactory."

No practical proposals for a machinery to remove old grievances or settling of outstanding questions are suggested.

One definite recommendation made by the Committee is that the relationship between the Crown and the Princes should not be transferred to a new Government in British India responsible to Indian Legislature without the agreement of the Princes.

BUTLER COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

SIMLA, April 16.

The report of the Indian States Committee which was signed on February 14 last will be presented to Parliament this evening and simultaneously published both in England and India. It is a short unanimous report of 52 pages signed by Sir Harcourt Butler, the Hon. Sydney Peel and Mr. W. S. Holdworth. The report is divided in five sections of which the following is the Committee's own summary.—

"TWO INDIAS".

There are two Indias under different political systems, British India and the Indian States. The latter differ so greatly among themselves that uniform treatment of them is difficult if not impossible.

Treaties engagements and "Sanads" here they exist are of continuing valid force but have necessarily been supplemented and illumined by political practice to meet changing conditions in a moving world. We have traced and analysed the growth of paramountcy. Though it was already lost and should continue to lose any arbitrary character in full and open discussion between the Princes and the Political Department it must continue to be paramount and therefore it must be left to meet unforeseen circumstances as they arise. We find that the relationship between the Princes and the Paramount Power has on the whole been harmonious and satisfactory.

QUESTION OF PARAMOUNTCY.

No practical proposals for new machinery have been placed before us but we have indicated changes in procedure based on experience which should lead to the removal of grievances and the settlement of outstanding questions. In particular we recommend that the Viceroy, not the Governor-General-in Council, should, in future, be the agent of the Crown in its relations with the Princes and that important matters of dispute between the States themselves, between the States and the Paramount Power, and between the States and British India, should be referred to independent committees for advice. We have suggested methods for recruiting and training officers of the Political Department to which we attach great importance. We have indicated ways of adjusting the political and economic relations between British India and the States.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS AND PRINCES.

We hold that Treaties, Engagements and Sanads have been made with the Crown and that the relationship between the Paramount Power and the Princes should not be transferred without the agreement of the latter to a new Government in British India responsible to an Indian Legislature. But we have left the door open for Contitutional developments in the future.

"A HETEROGENEOUS BODY."

While impressed with the need for great caution in dealing with a body so heterogeneous as the Indian Princes so conservative, so sensitive, so tenacious of internal sovereignty, we confess that our imagination is powerfully affected by the stirring of new life and new hopes in the States by the progress already achieved and by the possibilities of the future. To that future we can merely open a vista. Our terms of reference do not invite us to survey the distant hills and valleys that lead to them but we are confident that the Princes who in war and peace have already rendered such signal service will play a worthy and illustrious part in the development of India and the Empire.

HISTORY OF RELATIONSHIP.

The Committee trace the relationship between the Paramount Power

(Continued on page 9).

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

The following members constituted the Committee:—

Sir Harcourt Butler,
The Hon. Sydney Peel,
Mr. W. S. Holdworth,

The terms of reference were as follows:—

1. To report on the relationship between the Paramount Power and the States with particular reference to the rights and obligations arising from treaties, engagements, and Sanads and usage and sufferance and other causes.

2. Also to enquire into the financial and economic relations existing between British India and Indian States and to make any recommendations that they may consider desirable for their more satisfactory adjustment.

ASSEMBLY OUTRAGE.

Trial to Begin on April 24.

NO TRUTH IN POLICE RAID IN DELHI SUBURBS

NEW DELHI, April 16.

Enquiries show that neither of the two accused in the Assembly bomb case has been taken out of Delhi as has been stated in some papers.

Of the two accused Bhagat Singh has been kept in Chandni Chowk police look-up and Dutt in the New Delhi Police Station. The authorities, however, seem to have found Chandni Chowk unsuitable and it has, therefore, been decided to transfer him to the civil lines police station.

As arranged at present the case against the two accused will begin about April 24 and will be tried by Mr. Pool Additional District Magistrate.

There is no confirmation of this morning rumour of a police raid in the vicinity of Delhi.—A. P.

"DON'T MIND GARBLED REPORTS"

POLICE MAINTAIN PERFECT SECRECY

LAHORE, April 16.

The police are maintaining perfect secrecy about the identity, name or any other particulars of the arrested persons in connection with yesterday's find of bombs.

One responsible police officer told a press representative that the police did not mind garbled reports being broadcast, but they did not want leakage of information should hamper their enquiry.

The three persons who were arrested yesterday it is understood, were placed before the Magistrate and remanded to custody for a fortnight. The name of the Magistrate is also kept secret.

Further investigation is proceeding in a special office in Lahore Fort.—Free Press.

BHAGAT SINGH'S FATHER NOT ALLOWED TO SEE SON

DUTT REPORTED TO HAVE TURNED APPROVER

NEW DELHI, April 16.

It is rumoured that Bhutakeshwar Dutt, one of the accused in the Assembly bomb outrage, has turned an approver.

Mr. Kisen Singh, Bhagat Singh's father, who came here some days ago to arrange for legal defence of his son left Delhi today after making unsuccessful attempts to interview Bhagat Singh in the jail.

Mr. Asaf Ali, made an application before the District Magistrate yesterday for granting Kisen Singh permission to interview his son in the jail. Mr. Henhren, who remanded the accused in the first instance, was called upon to report if he had any objection, but as Mr. Henrlien failed to turn up at the appointed hour, order was postponed.—Free Press.

INDIAN NEWS FOR BRITISH CONSUMPTION

"PLOT TO KILL VICEROY"!

LONDON, April 16.

The British press is running the Communist stunt for all it is worth in connection with the discovery of an alleged bomb factory in Lahore and the attempt to wreck Viceroy's train. An "Exchange" correspondent has cabled to this country lengthy reports hinting at foul play.

The "Daily News" publishes news under the caption "Plot to Kill Viceroy?"—Free Press Beam Service.

MAGISTRATE SHOT DEAD

Burma Court Sensation

POLICE INSPECTOR FOLLOWS DEED BY FIRING INTO HIS OWN MOUTH

MANDALAY, April 16.

A Burmese Magistrate, U Po Ku, has been shot dead in open court while on the Bench by a Burmese Sub-Inspector of Police, Tha Din, who also committed suicide on the spot.

Tha Din and two other Sub-Inspectors were charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 5,000 seized in a gambling raid.

Immediately the Magistrate passed an order sentencing only Tha Din to 15 months' rigorous imprisonment, Tha Din got behind him and fired a revolver three times, one shot penetrating the Magistrate's lung.

Tha Din then fired into his own mouth and fell dead.—A. P.

While the Magistrate was delivering judgment at about 12-30 p.m. to-day, acquitting Sattar and Aubrey and convicting Tha Din and sentencing him to fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment, Tha Din is alleged to have got behind the Magistrate and to have shot him thrice, one shot taking effect and passing through the lung. It is further alleged that Tha Din then turned the revolver on himself and shot himself through the mouth, falling down dead.

The Magistrate was removed to the Hospital immediately but on his arrival there life was found to be extinct.—A. P.

REGULATIONS III PRISONERS

EARL WINTERTON'S REPLY TO QUESTION

LONDON, April 15.

In the House of Commons Mr. Thurtle asked if Earl Winterton was in a position to state the intentions of the Government of India with regard to the persons at present detained without trial under Regulation Three. Earl Winterton replied that the Government of India had decided to release three Sikhs as soon as that could be done without danger to public safety. The Government intended at present to continue the detention of the other detenus.—Reuter.

MR. SPENDER'S SERMON TO PRESIDENT PATEL

LONDON, April 16.

J. A. Spender writing in the "Daily News" criticises President Patel's stand in regard to Public Safety Bill and states. "It can scarcely be said the Viceroy was guilty of straining his authority if he thinks it necessary to act without waiting for action by President Patel or the Assembly."—Free Press Beam Service.

LEAGUE "TAMASHA"

Soviet Plans to be Shelved

PREPARATORY DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE AT GENEVA

GENEVA, April 15.

The Preparatory Disarmament Commission held its sittings to-day. President Loudon, after the opening speech, read a petition from an American airman pointing out the dangers of aerial warfare and also petitions from others.

Lord Cushenden, the British representative, objected to noticing such petitions as a mere waste of time considering these memoranda emanated from obscure and unknown persons.

The Chinese delegate proposed the abolition of conscription.

The Geneva correspondent of the Exchange wires that the prevalent opinion in the League circles is that the Preparatory Disarmament Commission will shelve the Soviet plan submitted some time ago providing for fifty per cent cut in the existing forces of all states. But it is anticipated M. Litvinoff will later propose to lesser and lesser reductions in fighting forces.

Representative Hamilton is bringing forward a motion proposing the prohibition of the export without specific permission of the Congress of arms, munitions and war implements to belligerent nations.—Free Press Beam Service.

GLORIOUS DAYS DEPART!

SIR B. BLACKETT'S LAMENT

LONDON, April 15.

Speaking at a dinner at the New Zealand Association, Sir Basil Blackett, who was chief guest of the evening, said a year ago they were throwing despatch cases on his head in India. They had learnt to throw better things since then and he was glad to be away. No Britisher could fail to be proud of what Britishers had done for India. He would see all round him evidence of devoted service of the British through generations, but he could not but feel that the recent days of glory had in some ways departed. The spirit of confidence in the place of Britain in India had waned and there was some want of confidence in the imperial mission of Britain in India. Words "Imperial" ad "Empire" almost needed to be apologised for, but New Zealand provided a wonderful contrast for there they found complete confidence in Empire.—Reuter.

LAHORE, April 16.

The District Magistrate has today rejected the transfer application of one Ilam Din, alleged murderer of Mahasaya Rajpal.—Free Press.

AT THE CALL OF MOTHERLAND

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu Cancels All Tour Programmes.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

(Through Indian Radio Telegraph)

NEW YORK, April 16.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu returned from another trans-continental and Canadian tour. She has cancelled further engagements in America, China and Japan because of Indian political developments. She is proceeding to England on April 26th. Influential Literary and Political Associations in various centres are entertaining her prior to her departure.

Interviewed regarding the bombing she condemned terrorism, both official repression and anarchical reprisal, and reiterated the statement that full Responsible Government is the sole remedy.

DOWN WITH "ONE MAN'S RULE"

Bombay's Protest Against Government by Ordinance

MR. PATEL CONGRATULATED

Youths Appealed to Identify Themselves with Mass Movement

The Viceregal Ordinance was unequivocally condemned and characterised as "an arrogant exhibition of autocratic and despotic powers" at a largely attended public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held in the Jinnah Hall on Tuesday evening. The meeting was convened under the auspices of the B.P.C.C., the Youth League and the Independence League. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta presided.

"ONE MAN'S RULE".

Opening the proceedings, the Chairman characterised the Ordinance of the Viceroy as "one man's rule". It did not require much stretch of imagination to see that one man's rule was bound to be autocratic and despotic. After all what was the sanction behind Lord Irwin's ordinance he asked. It was nothing except brute force. The ordinance was utterly in defiance of public opinion and it clearly brought home the utterly autocratic character of the Government as it was constituted to-day.

The circumstances under which Lord Irwin issued the ordinance, said the speaker, were important. When the bill came up for consideration before the House Mr. Patel, the President expressed an opinion namely, that the case for the Public Safety Bill and the case for the Meerut trial were fundamentally identical. Therefore any discussion on the bill either for or against would be a discussion on the merits of the Meerut trial which was 'sub-judice'. A sub-judice discussion was prohibited under rules of standing orders. He, therefore, asked the Government to consider their position and eitheir withdraw the Bill or withdraw the Meerut trials.

"ARROGANT AND INSULTING STATEMENT".

Referring to the reply which the Government gave to Mr. Patel's dignified query, the speaker characterised it as an arrogant and insulting statement.

Mr. Jamnadas said that the President of the Assembly had nothing to do with the difficulties of the Government. It was to the great credit of Mr. Patel that he remained without being influenced in the slightest degree by such arguments and maintained the unbroken right of the Assembly to discuss a measure unfettered in any way whatever.

NO NECESSITY FOR ORDINANCE.

Coming to the Ordinance itself which embodied the provisions of the Public Safety Bill Mr. Jamnadas Mehta explained its restricted character. It only appealed to British Communists who were not residents of this country for a long time. Both Mr. Bradley and Mr. Spratt being arrested under the common law, the speaker failed to see the necessity of the Ordinance.

Continuing Mr. Jamnadas Mehta referred to the opposition to the Public Safety Bill by almost every non-official elected member. The irony of the situation was that Indians who were slaves at home in this case were fighting for the liberty of Englishmen.

THE RESOLUTION.

Mr. A. R. Bhat moved the following resolution:

"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay records its emphatic protest against the promulgation of the ordinance of the Governor-General embodying the provisions of the Public Safety Bill and regards as conclusive evidence of the autocratic character of the Government constituted under the so-called reforms.

In a forceful speech Mr. Bhat asked the audience to realise that Lord Irwin's ordinance was backed up by the whole British nation.

Mr. Sitaram declared that Mr. Patel had vindicated the honour of the House.

Mr. K. Narayan Swami said that the Bill was a covert attempt to crush the Indian National Congress and the national movement.

BRITISH NATION NOT BEHIND REPRESSION.

Mr. H. Lester Hutchinson repudiated the statement made by a previous speaker that the whole British nation was behind this repression. If that was so then there was no need for the Public Safety Bill.

The ostensible object of the Public Safety Bill was to deport certain "undesirable" Englishmen from India but the Englishmen whom the Government proposed to deport, remarked the speaker, were the only desirable Englishmen in India (laughter). The real object of the Bill was much greater and this was directly aimed against the working class of India.

AGAINST WORKING CLASS MOVEMENT.

The Bill was intended to deprive India of all Western contact and to deprive the working class of moral and financial support from other countries. It was intended to deprive India of emulating any example that might take place in Europe like the great General Strike of 1925 in Great Britain. In short the Bill sought to destroy the international character of the Indian Working Class movement. The Trades Disputes Bill was another piece of legislation which sought to destroy national character of the Indian Working class.

These bills including the Press Sedition Bill were only the links, he said, of one huge chain of universal repression.

Concluding the speaker appealed to the youths to ally themselves with the mass movement.

Mr. H. D. Rajah moved a resolution congratulating Mr. V. J. Patel for upholding the rights of the Assembly and making a courageous, just and impartial ruling regarding the Public Safety Bill.

Seconded and supported the resolution was unanimously passed.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Madras, April 16.—It is understood that the appointment of the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri as Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University will be honorary and that he will hold office until July, 1930.—A. P.

MASULIPATAM, April 16.

Mr. Gandhi left for Bezwada this morning, where he will be the guest of Mr. Nageswara Rao, the proprietor of the Andhra Patrika.—A. P.

Secunderabad.—Pandit Madan Mohan Malavita is expected here shortly. Various institutions are making arrangements for his reception.

Barisal, April 15.—The Sub-Inspector Murder trial commenced today before the Sessions Judge and a jury.—A. P.

SUPREME DEFIANCE OF NATION'S WILL

Rule by Ordinance Has Become a Matter of Course, Says Mr. Iyengar

PRELUDE TO ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE?

—:o:—

Viceregal Fiat Enough to Show Swaraj Can't Come Through Assemblies, Says Mahatma

MASULIPATAM, April 15.

Addressing a public meeting of Andhra Jateyya Kalasala Mahatma Gandhi referring to the Viceroy's speech said:

"That is enough to show that we cannot attain the goal of Swaraj through such Assemblies or Bodies but through our own endeavours. If the Viceroy had realised that Mr. Patel is the accredited representative of a self-respecting nation, wideawake to its sense of honour he would certainly have accepted his ruling."—A. P.

MR. SRINIVASA IYENGAR INTERVIEWED

MADRAS, April 14.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, in an interview to the Free Press, regarding the Viceroy's speech to both Houses of the Central Legislature, said:—

"The country is getting to know the real Viceroy and the true inwardness of his policy. I understand there were applauses from all parts of the House including the lobbies when the Viceroy delivered his speech. That is what at least the Press says. This, of course, is not true of the country. What this applause is for I am unable to understand. But even in the Assembly it was a conventional and meaningless formality which the so-called public men deem fit to indulge in. I am glad the Viceroy has spoken out straight; for there were even some attempts to negotiate with him. This is, I suppose, the change of heart and the gesture which Mahatma Gandhi and the President of the Indian National Congress have been wanting after the Calcutta Congress. This, I suppose, is the acceptance of the All-Parties' Constitution by the Viceroy. This, I suppose, is the prelude to an honourable Round Table Conference with the Joint Committee of Parliament.

During these last three years my experience in the Assembly has shown that there is not the slightest attempt on the part of the Government to come to terms with the popular parties. Neither majority votes nor continuous opposition, nor a mixture of opposition and co-operation nor discriminating co-operation has had any effect on the Government of India, the Viceroy or local Government.

PRESIDENT'S RULING.

As to the actual ruling of the President no one who knows anything of the subject will dispute its validity or propriety. I think it would be better the Viceroy or an official is made President of the Assembly instead of the Viceroy acting as an appellate authority. I remember the Viceroy telling us that the Assembly should gradually enlarge its powers by even assuming powers which are not in the statute. In this particular case the President, whose tenure of office has been remarkable for ability, soundness, acumen, impartiality and independence, exercised only the powers which are necessary and incidental to the discharge of his duties which are either expressed or implicit in the rules. It is commonsense and justice.

The Viceroy wants to take advantage of the bomb incident. I do not know why he should not do it, when there are enough gullible persons amongst us. The Government of India have found the ordinary law enough in connection with the alleged conspiracy case. If an act of violence takes place in the face of the Assembly, the ordinary law is more than enough to punish appropriately those who have been guilty of the offence. But the Ordinance like a recommendation or certification, has become a matter of course.

RESOLUTE ATTITUDE.

Not content with this, His Excellency proposes to amend the rules so as to enable the Government to override the powers which, as the rules at present stand, are vested in the President. And still we copiously indulge in the expansive luxuries of political, communal and personal differences and even differences in the Congress. One is tired of it all.

I hope the bracing patriotic breezes set free by the resolute attitude of the Viceroy which has been such an act of supreme defiance of the nation's will and conclusive denial of its aspirations will blow away all corruptions and weaknesses from our political life and give us more hope and confidence, more vision and courage.—Free Press.

PRESIDENT PATEL CONGRATULATED

Madras.—The Andhra Provincia Congress Committee met this afternoon Mr. Prakasam presiding and passed a resolution *inter alia* congratulating Mr. Patel on his impartial ruling. A resolution disapproving of Congress candidates contesting elections was lost by the casting vote of the President. The Committee resolved unanimously that Congressmen should not accept office.—A. P.

AN HISTORIC EVENT

SUCCESS OF LONDON-KARACHI AIR MAIL

PRECURSOR OF EMPIRE-WIDE AIR LINKS

LONDON, April 15.

The successful inauguration of the Indian airmail is hailed by the newspapers as historic event in the annals of the Imperial communication marking a definite beginning of the scheduled air services rivalling those by land and sea.

A great impression has been created by Sir Samuel Hoare's remark "A few days ago I was sleeping alfresco and was awakened by the grunting of hippopotamus and the howls of hyenas. Anybody may leave London and shoot lion in Africa or tiger in India and be back in London in little over fortnight." It is pointed out that India service is only the precursor of airmails to South Africa and Australia.—Reuter.

ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY

MR. SASTRI APPOINTED VICE-CHANCELLOR

MADRAS, April 15.

It is understood that Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri has been appointed first Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University. Mr. Sastri left for Simla this morning by the transcontinental express at an urgent call presumably in connection with the East African question.—A. P.

SENSATIONAL DACOITY

TIMELY POLICE HELP FOILS GANG'S PLANS

CALCUTTA, April 16.

A sensational dacoity occurred when 25 up-country Hindus armed with guns, daggers, knives, lathis and spades raided the house of a rich Bengalee, situate at five minutes' walk from Barrackpore station. While the inmates were being belaboured, their cries attracted the attention of a head constable who, with a constable, faced the gang and was badly injured. But the dacoits fled across the field without any booty. It is believed the dacoits came from Calcutta by train.—Free Press.

LAWYER ARRESTED FOR MURDER OF ZAMINDAR

MADRAS, April 15.

A High Court Vakil practising in Trivandrum by name Mr. E. J. Philip, has been arrested for alleged murder of an influential landlord, says a message from Trivandrum.—Free Press.

DR. BESANT ON VICEROY'S ORDINANCE

MADRAS, April 14.

Referring to the Viceroy's speech to the Joint session of the Indian Legislature Dr. Besant said that the Viceroy's over-ruling Mr. Patel's ruling on the Public Safety Bill and his passing it as an ordinance over the head of the Assembly is only making himself a dictator and taking away the value of a representative Assembly. It is quite undesirable to have so called legislative assemblies where the Viceroy can overrule it at his own free will and pleasure. He is said to be the representative of the King and the King never attempts to over ride Parliament. It is useless to have a so-called representative Assembly which debates a subject only to be over-ruled by an autocrat. Mr. Patel was within his rights in giving his ruling and he certainly should not resign.—Free Press.

PROPOSED CENTRAL GYMNASIUM FOR BENGAL UNIVERSITY

CALCUTTA, April 16.

Following the recommendations to the Syndicate of the Students' Welfare Committee, the University contemplates the starting of central gymnasium from the Ashutosh Memorial Fund and vigorous propaganda among the students to act upon the report of the Committee on students' health. Physical instructions will also form part of the propaganda. In regard to the need for improvement in the health, diet and medical relief of needy students the recommednations made by the Committee include the founding of a central clinical establishment, inter-collegiate sports and athletics.—Free Press.

WHITE FARMER TO BE LASHED

NO ROOM FOR MERCY

SEQUEL TO CRUEL MURDER OF "NATIVE"

LONDON, April 15.

Pretoria.—The Acting Minister of Justice has announced that the Cabinet after full consideration has decided that it is unable to recommend to the Governor-General to exercise mercy in the case of farmer Jack Nafto. Lashes will accordingly be administered.—Reuter.

(The white farmer Jack Nafto was found guilty of manslaughter of a 'native' employee and was sentenced by the Bethel (Transvaal) Circuit Court to seven years' hard labour and to receive ten lashes. It is alleged that the 'native' was flogged severely and tied by leg to a tree, head downwards, and that he died of shock as a result of injuries which included broken ribs and backbone.)

SHAH'S CORONATION

IRAQ TO SEND DELEGATION

LONDON, April 15.

Baghdad.—The Iraq Government is sending a delegation to attend the forthcoming anniversary celebrations of the Shah's coronation at Teheran. The delegation, members of which will be the guests of the Shah, while at Teheran, will return to Baghdad by air bringing with them Persia's official recognition of Iraq. Subsequently, there will be an exchange of dipiomatic representatives between the two States. It is hoped that these events presage the end of a long period of friction between the neighbours during which Persia has consistently refused to recognise the Iraq Government.—Reuter.

THE MAHARAJ RANA OF JHALAWAR

SUDDEN DEATH ON BOARD THE MAIL STEAMER

BOMBAY, Saturday.

H. H. the Maharaj Rana of Jhalawar who sailed to-day by P. and O. Mail Steamer, s.s. "Ranpura", for Europe to undergo medical treatment died suddenly on board.

INDIANS IN CANADA

DR. TAGORE'S ADVICE TO HIS COMPATRIOTS

LONDON, April 15.

Victoria.—(British Columbia) Dr. Rabindranath Tagore who is representing India at the National Education Conference has given a message urging Indians domiciled in Canada to bring up their children in accordance with the customs of Canada and to make them good Canadian citizens. Dr. Tagore noted that Indians in Canada were now able to bring out their own womenfolk. He urged the importance of Indians adopting local customs and conforming to the requirements of Canadian citizenship.—Reuter.

FLORA ANNIE STEEL

LONDON, April 15.

The death has occurred of Flora Annie Steel. The famous novelist was for some time connected with the Education Department in Punjab.

The "Morning Post" pays high tribute to her, and says that it is difficult to believe that "On The Face of the Waters" will not remain a classic long as the Indian Mutiny is remembered. By virtue of that book alone, the author is entitled to rank among the great women-writers of English language and she set herself beyond rivalry of women-writers of her age. —Reuter.

(Flora Annie Steel was the provincial inspectress of Government and Aided Schools in the Punjab, and for some years a member of the Educational Committee. Among her publications are "India through the Ages" (1908); "The Adventures of Akbar" (1913); "A tale of Indian Heroes."

QUEEN MARY FREE FROM CHILL

LONDON, April 15.

Queen Mary has practically thrown off the effects of her slight chill.—Reuter.

SEARCHERS OF "SOUTHERN CROSS" STILL MISSING

LONDON, April 15.

Sydney.—Airmen Keith Anderson and Hitchcock are still missing. It is thought that they have probably landed at some lonely cattle-station where there are no means of speedy communication.—Reuter.

"A BRIBERY BUDGET"

Mr. Snowden Exposes Tory Tactics to Win Elections

LL. G. RESENTS "HIGH MORAL LINE" OF MR. CHURCHILL

LONDON, April 15.

The House of Commons agreed to the Budget resolution including the repeal of tea duty and betting tax and then adjourned.—

Mr. Churchill announced in the House of Commons that there would be two Finance Bills first of which would contain only necessary provisions for protection of revenue such as income-tax and for repeal of tea duty and betting tax, while all complicated and consequential clauses would be left to the next Parliament.

The solitary new tax which the morning papers of Conservative persuasion were eagerly awaiting, was announced by Mr. Churchill in connection with minor concessions to drink license holders, etc. He said he had been told that the rating relief to brewers, distillers and tobacco manufacturers was capable of misuse. Therefore manufacturers' license duty in these cases would be raised to the equivalent of the relief they would obtain under rating scheme.

DUTY ON FOREIGN GOODS.

Defending the duties on foreign motor cars, tyres, silk, etc., Mr. Churchill said that imports of foreign artificial silk yarn had shrunk to one quarter and British exports had increased by fifty per cent. Home production had risen from 26 million lbs. to 51 million lbs. Twenty-one factories had been erected in Britain, some of which had been erected by foreign firms. The number of insured persons employed in artificial silk industries had risen from 26,500 to over 70,000. Home price of artificial silk yarn had fallen by 25 per cent. The quantity available for Home consumption had increased by 50 per cent. and the tax produced assured a revenue of over six million sterling a year. It was much the same story as regards duty on foreign motor tyres. Mr. Churchill proposed to relieve the railways of the passenger duty which was the survival of the old stage coach duty on condition that a capital equivalent to the relief would be devoted to the modernisation of the railways.

REMISSION EXPLAINED.

Explaining the remission of duty on tea, Mr. Churchill said that although three-quarters of the quantity of tea drunk in Britain was produced in the British Empire, tea from Java had entered appreciably into the cheapest brands used by the poorest people and, to retain for imperial reasons the tax on foreign tea would exclude from the benefits of the remission the very class which the Treasury was seeking to benefit. The abolition of duty would cost 6,150,000 sterling in the present year and he had every reason to believe that the consumer would benefit by the immediate reduction of four pence lb.—Reuter.

PROSPECTIVE SURPLUS.

Mr. Churchill estimated the expenditure for 1929-30 at 74,19,64,000 sterling and the revenue on the existing basis of taxation at 75,39,40,000 sterling giving a prospective surplus of 1,19,76,000 on the existing basis of taxation.

REPEAL OF BETTING TAX.

Mr. Churchill announced that betting tax would be immediately repealed. The bookmaker in future would pay the present license duty of £10 sterling plus £40 sterling yearly duty on every telephone in the bookmakers' offices. This was estimated to produce half a million sterling yearly revenue. Mr. Churchill admitted that betting tax had been a failure and a fiasio owing to the volatile and elusive sharacter of the betting population and the tax unfair in operation because it was paid by the honest bookmaker and not by his slippery rival.

MINOR CONCESSIONS.

Mr. Churchill announced minor concessions to drink license holders, reduction of certain harbour due to assist the fishing industry and improved telephone facilities in rural districts. These concessions would reduce the estimated surplus to 105,46,000 sterling.

RELIEF RATES TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Relief rates to the agriculturists will operate from April 1st instead of from October 1st. Super tax and Income Tax are unchanged. Abolition of Tea Duty will date from April 22nd. Coffee, Cocoa and Chicory are unaffected.

ESTIMATED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

The total estimated expenditure for 1929-30 was 82,25,84,000 sterling and full revenue 82,66,80,000 sterling leaving an estimated surplus at the end of 1929-30 of 40,96,000 sterling.

HOUSING AND ROADS.

Mr. Churchill stated that the Government in the past five years had spent 300 millions on housing and roads, agricultural development as also trade facilities and reorganisation of electricity. They proposed to increase the percentage of fgrants for maintenance and construction of roads and bridges by from 33 to 60 per cet. according to classification. An additional grant of 15 per cent. would be given in respect of all schemes in which not less than 50 per cent. of the men were drawn from the depressed areas. Government's deliberate view was that unemployment was only reducable to normal by the revival of industry generally which was far preferable to setting the unemployed work on road construction and other forms of public work. This was regarded by the hearers as a counterblast to Mr. Lloyd George's scheme.—Reuter.

"A BRIBERY BUDGET"

MR. LLOYD GEORGE RESENTS "HIGH MORAL LINE"

LONDON, April 15.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Snowden described Mr. Churchill's speech as not a Budget statement but election manifesto and "A bribery Budget". The Tories were trying to win the General Election by using public funds or party purposes.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S RETORT.

Mr. Lloyd George said he did not object to "Mr. Churchill's electioneering speech", but he resented the high moral line Mr. Churchill took about everybody else who had electioneering ideas.—Reuter.

MR. CHURCHILL'S LAST BUDGET

LONDON, April 15.

Rugby.—It is generally assumed in the Press that to-day's budget will be the last to be made by Mr. Churchill as Chancellor. They anticipate that if after the general election the Conservatives are returned to power the Cabinet will be reconstructed and that Mr. Churchill will be entrusted with another office.—B. O. W.

"OLDEST MAN IN CALCUTTA"

ANGLO-INDIAN CELEBRATES 108TH BIRTHDAY

CALCUTTA, April 16.

Born in 1821, Henry Uvdale, Anglo-Indian, once well-known in Europe as exporter of animals and widely known throughout India as expert bird-fancier, claims to be the oldest man in Calcutta who recently celebrated his 108th birthday. He is now practically stone deaf and eyesight is failing. He however still takes keen interest in public affairs and enjoys a three-mile walk every morning.—Free Press.

"HUMAN CARGO" ON STEAMERS

LACK OF SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS

B.I. S. N. CO. DENIES MAHATMA'S ALLEGATIONS.

CALCUTTA, April 16.

In a statement to the "Englishman" the British India Steam Navigation Co., "deny the allegations made by Mahatma Gandhi who referring to sanitary arrangements of boats plying to Rangoon termed them as "criminal disregard of welfare and feelings of human cargo".

The company says: Mahatma Gandhi though a deck-passenger enjoyed second-class privileges. Space termed by Mahatma Gandhi as blackhole was extra space placed at the disposal of deck passengers, with hatches open, allowing ventilation. As regards sanitary arrangements, there are sufficient men to keep latrines, etc. clean, but no complaint was made to the Commander about any inconvenience. There are arrangements for hospital, but Mahatma Gandhi and his friends occupied it on their return journey from Rangoon without permission.—Free Press.

NAGPUR CELEBRATES NATIONAL WEEK

HYDERABAD, April 16.

The National Week was celebrated here with enthusiasm. Public meetings were held on the 6th and 13th, and street propaganda was conducted during the week. 150 new members were enrolled, and a collection of about Rs. 300 was made for the Congress work. A sale of over one thousand rupees worth of Khadi was made in the week.—Free Press.

7 CALCUTTA POLICEMEN SUSPENDED

INQUIRY INTO ALLEGED ASSAUL ON CITIZENS

CALCUTTA, April 15.

It is understood that as a result of a fracas in northern Calcutta on Sunday morning seven constables have been suspended pending completion of an enquiry into the matter.

It is stated that while two constables in plain clothes were having an altercation with some other people in front of the Hindu Mission house some members of the Mission intervened asking the parties to disperse. It is alleged that hot words were exchanged between the constables and the members of the Mission resulting in blows the constables assaulting the members. The police arrested nine members of the mission who it is alleged were assaulted by the constables while being taken to the Thana.

A Deputy Commissioner of Police went to the spot and started enquiries. The matter is still under investigation.—A. P.

CLASH BETWEEN HINDUS AND MUSLIMS AT CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA. April 15.

A slight communal disturbance is reported from Serampore 20 miles from Calcutta, resulting in about a dozen persons including Hindus and Mussalmans being slightly injured. It is alleged that on Charak Puja day the Hindus took out a procession with music to which the Musalmans objected and obstructed the procession with the result that in altercation ensued in which brickbats were freely used. The police who were soon on the spot have posted armed police in the locality which is now quiet.—A. P.

PROMPT POLICE HELP

Calcutta.—Prompt police action averted trouble which threatened

FOREIGN CLOTH BOYCOTT IN MYSORE

—:o:—

BAN ON BONFIRES

BANGALORE. April 15.

To celebrate the Jallianwallabag Day at Mysore on Saturday last, the Local Congress Committee arranged a bonfire of foreign cloth in the Subbarayana park. But the president of the Municipality issued a notice under Section 48 (W) of Mysore Muncipal regulations prohibiting organisers burning foreign cloth in the above said park, as, in his opinion, it would be a nuisance to the neighbourhood and to persons using the park and also likely to be dangerous to life and property of persons using the park.

The City Magistrate also promulgated section 144 against sixteen persons. However a large bonfire of foreign clothes was made in a compound of a private bangalow.—Free Press.

BUSINESS AT STAND STILL

PANDHARPUR "KHATARA-WALLAS" ON STRIKE

POONA, April 15.

Bullock cart drivers of Pandharpur are on strike since the 12th instant as a protest against prosecutions for alleged overloading, namely, carrying sixteen maunds instead of twelve as prescribed. Export and import markets are at a standstill. —A. P.

to develop in the Ishapore Rifle and Shell Factory owing to strained relations between Punjabi workers and upcountry Hindus. One of the latter was reported to have been severely assaulted.—Free Press.

PROMOTING INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

MR. TAIRSEE'S DINNER TO FOREIGN CONSULS IN BOMBAY

Mr. Laxmidas Rowjee Tairsee, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, gave a dinner on Tuesday at the Taj Mahal Hotel to meet the principal Consuls in Bombay. Among those present were the Hon. Sir. George Schuster, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, Mr. Lalji Naranji, the Hon. Sir Pheroze Sethna, Major R. W. Clarke, Mr. Meyer Nissim, Mr. J. Clement, Nobile Don G. Serpi, Dr. Amadeu da Silva, Dr. O. Benes, Mr. Karl Kapp, Mr. H. P. Mody, Mr. S. T. Sheppard, Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Mr. K. Natarajan, Mr. S. N. Haji, Prof. K. T. Shah, Mr. W. H. Beach, Mr. E. G. Currimbhoy, Mons. E. P. E. Chalant, Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji, Mr. S. Kurihara, Sir Shapurji Billimoria, Mr. Karnouna Mr. Jalaluddin K. Keyhan, Mr. G. L. Winterbothan, Mr. Gulam Ahmed, The Hon. Mr. Ratansi D. Morarji, Mr. A. R. Dalal, Mr. Alan S. Rogers, Mr. Syed Abdullah Brelvi, Mr. Manu Subedar, Mr. B. P. Maseni, Mr. J. K. Mehta, Mr. Vithaldas Kanji.

Mr. Tairsee in proposing the toast of the principal guests dwelt on the need for promoting commercial and cultural relations between India and Foreign countries. Dr. Amadeu da Silva, Consul for Portugal, the doyen of the Foreign Consuls, made a suitable reply. A fuller report of the speeches made will be published in a subsequent issue of the "Chronicle."

MEERUT ARRESTS

CONDEMNED BY MATUNGA YOUTH LEAGUE

Under the auspices of the Matunga Youth League a public meeting was held at Lakhamsi Napoo Hall, Matunga, on Saturday, on the subject of the recent arrests, and Delhi revelations and to congratulate Mr. Patel and to protest against the Viceroy. Mr. H. Lester Hutchinson presided.

Mr. H. D. Rajah, Editor, "Young Liberator", spoke on the recent arrests and Delhi revelations and also the condition of the 31 arrested persons on the charge of conspiracy. The following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

"This public meeting of the residents of Matunga held under the auspices of the Matunga Youth League takes this opportunity of congratulating the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, President of the Indian Legislative Assembly, for his bold, courageous and impartial front in sticking to his point in ruling out of order the Public Safety Bill."

"This meeting also places on record its emphatic protest on the decision of the Viceroy for issuing an Ordinance to incorporate the provisions of the Public Safety Bill which is considered to be most reactionary and unwanted, and calls upon the elected M.L.A.'s to throw out the Bill when it is brought before the Assembly".

"This meeting emphatically reminds Pundit Motilal Nehru and Sjt. Srinivasa Iyengar that the country expects them to undertake the defence of the "31 victims of aggressive Imperialism", at present confined at Meerut and that their services should be given free of charge."

Rs. 21-13-0 was collected for the Meerut Defence Fund on the spot, and it was sent to Mr. K. F. Nariman through Mr. Y. J. Meherally. Several persons have promised their contributions.

VALUE OF SELF-HELP

INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS' SERVICE CONFERENCE

LONDON, April 15.

Mr. Ranganathan, General Secretary, Indian Students' Union, has returned to London from Dresden after attending the International Students' Service Conference.

Interviewed by Reuter, he said that as the result of the Conference at which practically all Indian Universities were represented, arrangements were being made to open an International Students' Service centre in India and also to federate all existing Indian student organisations with the centre in Paris. He said the conference was most successful and the decisions reached there would be very helpful to Indian students abroad in learning the value of self-help as worked out at the German Universities.—Reuter.

SIR FREDERICK & LADY SYKES AT MAHABLESHWAR

THEIR FIRST VISIT TO SUMMER CAPITAL

CITIZENS PRESENT WELCOME ADDRESS

MAHABLESHWAR, April 16.

The citizens of Mahableshwar gave a welcome address to Their Excellencies on their arrival at Mahabelshwar yesterday. The roads leading to Government House were nicely decorated with flags and buntings and nature but its helping hand. The welcome address was read by Mr. P. D. Dikshit on behalf of the citizens in which joy was expressed since plague has disappeared and Their Excellencies could come to this renowned hill station for the first time.

Mr. Dikshit emphasised the needs of the town namely water and drainage.

His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes in replying thanked the public on behalf of Lady Sykes and himself and assured them that anything that is possible for him to do will be done towards the welfare and prosperity of the town. Their Excellencies were then garlanded and presented with "attar" and "pan supari."

DURATION AND DISTANCE TESTS

BRITISH AIR MINISTRY'S PLANS

LONDON, April 16.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Aviation Correspondent says that the Air Ministry is considering the carrying out of duration and distance aeroplane test on the route towards and through India instead of on the projected England-Capetown flight which has been temporarily abandoned owing to the advancing season which brings unfavourable weather to Central Africa.

The India route is that followed during Capt. Carr's three unsuccessful attempts in 1927. The attempt will be made by Squadron-Leader Jones Williams and Flight-Lieutenant N. H. Jenkins, both of whom have served in Iraq, in Fairey monoplane which is now ready for flight at Cranwell Aerodrome. Moonlight period will probably be chosen for the start of the flight. Present long-distance record is 4417 miles which is held by Italy.—Reuter.

EX-DICTATOR CHARGED

FIRING ON CROWD IN ATHENS

LONDON, April 15.

Athens.—Ex-Dictator General Pangalos has been committed to the Assizes on a charge of firing on a crowd on the eve of the elections.—Reuter.

SOCIALISTS CLASH WITH FASCISTS

Vienna.—Collisions between the Socialists and the Fascists are frequently occurring both in the capital and the provinces. Gendarmeries, in spite of reinforcement, are powerless even to hold combatants apart.—Free Press Beam Service.

WRESTING LONG DISTANCE FLIGHT RECORD FROM ITALY

LONDON, April 16.

It is officially confirmed that the Air Force monoplane has been long awaiting a favourable moment to leave Cranwell in an attempt to wrest long-distance non-stop flight record from Italy.

It has now been definitely decided that it will not fly in the direction of South Africa owing to seasonal weather conditions in Africa. The question of its going in the direction of India via Iraq is being considered by the Air Ministry.—Reuter.

SMALLPOX IN LONDON

LONDON, April 16.

There have been now 175 cases of smallpox in London in addition to 25 new cases under observation. No additional cases have been reported in London from Tuscania. Twelve passengers from Tuscania are being treated in London and one is under observation. A Health official stated that only cases from Tuscania were virulent. All London victims were suffering from milder form of the disease.—Reuter.

INDIAN STATES AND SWARAJ GOVT.

Continued from page 7.

and the States and point out the diversity in the political condition of the States. During the last ten years, they state, the Paramount Power has interfered actively in the administration of individual States in only eighteen cases. In nine of these interference was due to maladministration, in four, to gross extravagance, and in the remaining five, to miscellaneous cases. In only three cases has the ruler been deprived of his powers. The Committee remark:

LEAVE IT TO VICEROY.

"No bad record this, considering the number of States and the length of time concerned. We have heard comments from some of the Princes themselves that in certain of these cases, intervention should have taken place sooner than was actually the case. The decision when to intervene must be left, and experience shows that it can be safely left, to the discretion of the Viceroy of the day."

The Committee further observe that the Paramount Power has defined its authority and the rigt to intervene with no uncertain voice on several occasions, as for example in the Baroda case (1873-75) the Manipur Case (1891-92) and so lately as March, 1926, in Lord Reading's letter to the Nizam of Hyderabad. That the Paramount Power has, on the whole, acted with consideration and forbearance towards the States, and that many of the States owe their continued existence to its solicitude, is undoubted and admitted. Few Governments at any time in history can look back on more than a century of action without some historical regret that certain things had been done and certain things had not been done.

ACTIVITIES OF PARAMOUNT POWER.

The Committee observe that the activities of the Paramount Power fall under three main heads namely, (1) external affairs, (2) defence and protection and (3) intervention. The Committee accept the plea of the States that they should be consulted on all external affairs. Regarding defence the final voice must be with the Paramount Power as it is responsible for the defence of both British India and Indian States. Intervention may take place for the benefit of the State and of India as a whole. Jaramountcy must remain paramount. It must fulfil its obligations, defining and adapting itself according to the shifting necessities of time. Nor need the States take alarm at this conclusion, for under paramountcy alone have grown up and flourished strong and benign relations between the Crown and the Princes on which at all times the States rely.

APPREHENSIONS OF PRINCES.

"We feel sound, however, to draw attention to the really grave apprehension of the Princes and to record our strong opinion, that in view of the historical nature of the relationship between the Paramount Power and the Princes the latter cannot be transferred without their own agreement to a relationship with a new Government in British India responsible to the Indian Legislature."

Touching the question of the financial and economic relations between British India and the States, the Committee recommend that an expert body should be appointed to enquire into (1) reasonable claims of States or Groups of States to a share in the Customs revenue and (2) the adequacy of their contributions to Imperial burdens. The question of a Zollvere in which they consider to be the ideal solution, would at once come up before such a body. The Committee recommend that the concession by which all goods imported for the personal use of the Princes are exempt from customs duty, should be extended to all Princes who are members of the Chamber of Princes.

RECRUITMENT OF OFFICERS.

Great stress is laid on the recruitment and training of political officers who at present are recruited from the I.C.S., and the Indian Army. The Committee hold that the sources of supply of such officers are now limited as both the Services above referred to are shorthanded. The time has come to recruit separately from the Universities in England for service in the States alone.

The Committee admit that there will be matters of common concern to British India and the States in which the interests of the two may clash. The natural procedure in such cases will be for the Viceroy to appoint Committees to advise him, and in cases where such Committees fail to agree, the Viceroy may appoint more formal Committees with impartial Chairmen of not lower standing that that of High Court Judges. In the event of their advice not being taken, the matter should be referred to the Secretary of State. Practically no change in recommended in existing arrangements on such questions as mints and coinage, salt, and posts and financial claims in regard to posts and telegraphs, opium and excise.—A. P.

BOMBAY WHEAT MARKET

LARGE HOLDINGS BY MANIPULATORS

Notwithstanding easier advices from interior and Karachi markets, local market has been maintained, especially in May contract by "Bulls" This is due to large holdings estimated to be about 2 lac tons by local operators in anticipation of insufficient stocks for tender in May contract. With May quoting to-day at Rs. 8-2-0 and September at Rs. 7-14-9 per cwt., a difference of about annas 3-1/4 per cwt., is unusual. In Karachi, the September contract is selling at Rs. 1-4-0 higher than July. Local Ready market is reported to be very quiet with a small demand and the prices range between Rs. 7|- to Rs. 7-6-0 per cwt. It is reported local Importers of Australian Wheat are endeavouring to cancel contracts, owing to poor up-country demand. There were some scattered showers last week in the Punjab and the United Provinces but no damage is yet reported. Arrivals in Up-country are daily increasing and holders of local grown wheat find difficulty in selling, in consequence of cheap Australian wheat. It is reported there are large shipments of Australian wheat yet to arrive here, Karachi and Calcutta, same being freely offered in Karachi at Rs. 39-8-0.

Overseas markets keep quiet but steady. Owing to heavy stocks and expected large shipments, May Liverpool is selling to-day about 7d. per cental under October contract. Similarly, Chicago May is selling about 7 cents per bushel under September delivery in anticipation of Farm Relief Bill. Winter crops in America are reported to be progressing favourably.

SAME OLD STORY FROM SANITATION ROUNDWALLAS

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, a Sanitation Round was arranged in the C ward of the city on Sunday 14th April 1929 with the following gentlemen:—(1) Diwan Bahadur A. K. Pai, (2) Dr. K. H. Chowthari (3) Mr. D. S. Savardekar, (4) Mr. P. R. Green, (5) V. N. Vagal, (6) Mr. Syed Munawar, (7) Mr. Syed Ahmed, (8) Mr. V. L. Kolhatkar, (9) Mr. A. J. Kulkarni, (10) Mr. V. N. Shah, (11) Mr. Mahomed Ibrahim Sarang.

The party proceeded from the League's Head Office to the Yakub Street. The whole of the street is uneven and needs levelling and metalling. The drain-pipe between the houses Nos. 28 and 34 was choked and pools of stagnant water were seen along side of the houses Nos. 35 and 41.

Tandell Street, Umerkhady:—The water tap on the ground floor of house No. 34 is broken and therefore water flows day and night. Consequently a large quantity of water accumulates and the tenants suffer from malaria.

2nd Cooper Street:—This street too needs levelling and matalling. Before the house No. 15 pools of dirty water were seen. The doors of the latrines between the houses Nos. 13 and 15 need to be repaired. The corner of the junction of the Parel Rd. and 2nd Cooper street is being used for dumping of the refuge and all sorts of rubbish matter. Before the house No. 30 a huge heap of ashes and rubbish matter seemed to be lying for days together. A little further inside the house No. 41 night soil was noticed on the broken pavement. Cracks were noticed in several places in the walls of the house. The place was stinking with bad odour. Still a man was seen sleeping there.

Doctor Street:—Near the masjid a heap of rubble stones and a pool of stagnant water were noticed. Near the house No. 50 a collection of debris coupled with refuge is allowed to lie by the roadside for more than a fortnight. They party thought that the Road Department may be requested to remove the same.

Baptty Road:—The drain pipe of the house No. 72 is chocked. Night soil and a stream of dirty water were noticed behind the houses Nos. 69 and 73. Opposite house No. 94 a big heap of debris and refuge was noticed and night soil was noticed behind the houses Nos. 94 and 96.

Bara Imam Road:—A pool of water was noticed in front of the house No. 13, which is a licensed eating house.

2nd Duncan Road:—In front of the house gully between the houses Nos. 22 and 24 a heap of rubbish matter, a pool of filthy water, and night soil were noticed.

PROSPECTIVE CARRY-OVER OF COTTON

SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES

SUPPLY:—

Carry-over in AMERICA on July 31st, 1928	2,500,000 Bales.
Government's Final Ginnings per 21st March, 1929	14,269,000
City Crop etc. about	150,000
	16,919,000
Import of foreign cotton,	300,000
	17,219,000

DISTRIBUTION:—

Exports from America upto 12th April 1929	70,78,000
American Mills consrmption excluding linters Cotton, upto 31st March, 1929	46,82,000
	11,760,000
	5,459,000
Probable American Mills consumption from April to July, 1929, at an average of 600,000 B|s., though the March consumption is 633,000 B|s.	2,400,000
Probable export from 12th April to 31st July 1929	1,700,000
	4,100,000
	13,59,000
Probable Carry-over in America at the end of July	1,359,000

	March 1929	March 1928	March 1927
	(In thousands).		
Number of active Spindles in America	31,104	31,413	32,919

	May 1927	March 1929
Number of active Spindles in Japan	*5,404,716	6,344,082

*It is reported that further increases are under way, roughly estimated to be 190,000 Spindles.

"MARTYRS OF LOVE"

AN INTERESTING FILM

'Martyrs of Love" is the attractive title of a film which will shortly be shown at the popular picture house, the Majestic Cinema. The film has been produced by the Artistic Union of Santa Cruz and is as interesting as the title itself. It is the story of the vicissitudes, so typical to Indian life, of a love-lorn youth. Bubbling with hopes of the future, young Pranaya marries the lovely Devayani and they live happily for some time. But soon misfortunes dog the steps of our hero and he is on the list of the 'unemployed". Reduced to poverty and starvation he is obliged to bid "adieu" to his wife and serve on a steamer. Shipwrecked we see him in the role of "Robinson Crusoe" in a strange island. Believing her husband to be lost, Devayani is still faithful to his memory and repulses the advances made by Jagadish, friend of her husband. The purity of her character inspire in Jagadish a noble impluse to support her and she accepts his shelter. Coming back Pranaya suffers from the pangs of jealousy and after several ordeals is convinced of his wife's fidelity. They are happily reunited. On the whole the picture is entertaining.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 16th April, 1929;—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.909 inches (.057 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .025.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 83.9 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.1.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 92.3 degrees 3.5 above normal).

Minimum temperaturing during 24 hours 81.3 degree (5.1 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 80 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 13 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 174 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 25 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 3.

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TEMPORARY TEACHERS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Continued from page 9.

engaged previous to the appointments of such teachers are generally given to other teachers of the same category. The same is generally the arrangement when such teachers are relieved. The other teachers have to do the extra work of examining the papers without getting any remuneration. They have simply to keep quiet taking satisfaction in the fact that their services have not been discontinued prior to the vacation and thus their vacation is sufficient for the extra work.

Educational institutions are generally conducted on the principle of self-sacrifice. On the same principle the salaries are very low. Many teachers do not get salary sufficient for them even for a month and in many cases they do not get it punctually. Hence they have to take to tuitions. They have to canvass for getting tuitions and thus they have to increase their work and decrease their value much against their own will. They accept tuitions for any fee as they are in monetary difficulty and thus the value of private tuitions is lowered.

MAKING STUDENTS SUFFER.

Thus their time besides school work is absorbed in earning their livelihood. They have also to do heavy work in school. Hence they hardly get time for other study. They do not generally get permanancy in service without passing the "Secondary Teachers Certificate" examination, and those ho pass are rarely made permanent. Very few persons generally pass S. T. C. owing to this want of mental peace and happiness essential for study. Thus very few schools possess a wholly permanent staff. The temporary staff liable to be dispensed with by the end of March generally does not give satisfactory work. On the whole the innocent students have to suffer.

All parents cannot afford private tutors and owing to this state of affairs in schools, the poor students specially suffer to a great extent.

HAVING IT BOTH WAYS.

Students have to pay the fee for the month of April and May in advance in April. But a saving is effected in the pay of the staff.

In some schools even teachers of four or five years' standing are served with notices and in many cases their services are discontinued.

The schools get teachers on account of the acute unemployment among the educated and it is on account of this very fact that this sort of policy of the school authorities goes on unhindered.

Teachers are therefore requested to form a union of themselves just like other servants. Otherwise there is no way of checking this sort of injustice.

School authorities are also requested to note that they should not be callous and take advantage of the unemployment among the educated, mainly to serve their interests. They should put a stop to this practice and resort to a new one viz. of keping a permanent staff which is most essential for imparting the best possible education to the students who pay the fee which forms their own means of livelihood.

Government are also requested to inquire about the temporary staff at the time of the annual inspection.

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THE RAJPAL MURDER

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MADRAS MUSLIMS CONDEMN OUTRAGE

MADRAS, April 16.

A resolution expressing indignation and horror at the bomb outrage in the Assembly, but repudiating the allegation made in certain quarters that such an outrage was the outcome of speeches of politicians was passed by the Council of the Madras Presidency Muslim League on Monday evening Mr. Jamal Mahomed presiding.

The President observed that whatever the object of the perpetrators of the outrage it had done great injury to the interests of the country. It was gratifying that the Government had taken prompt action in the matter and they would indeed make a thorough investigation with a view to eliminate such evils from the country.

The League expressed its abhorrence at the Rajpal murder and conveyed its sympathies to the deceased's family.

The President opined that such reprehensible and dastardly violence and murders could do nothing but the greatest disservice to Islam which strongly condemned and discountenanced such acts.—A. P.

"DISCOVERING" THE WOMEN AND THE CHILD

(Continued from page 6.)

ter" the child is still the mother. Let not the men of India forget this,—these men who vote against better conditions for their women or—worse yet—refuse to vote at all!

CAN'T IGNORE WRITING ON WALL.

India's great day is approaching; but,—it will continue to be in the approaching and not the arriving stage just so long as the men of India ignore the handwriting on the wall and refuse to consider the claims of the most important part of its population following the example of certain self-imposed or native authority which has kept that part so long practically illiterate, in the face of the fact that literacy is an admitted necessity in an all-round education. If India is to take her place before the world as a great power she must give woman this all-round education, and all the opportunities she should have—even if she doesn't want them. It may be that India can go the West one better, and discover the woman and the child at one and the same time.

DAMAGES FOR LOSS THROUGH FIRE

LAHORE FIRM TO SUE MUNICIPALITY

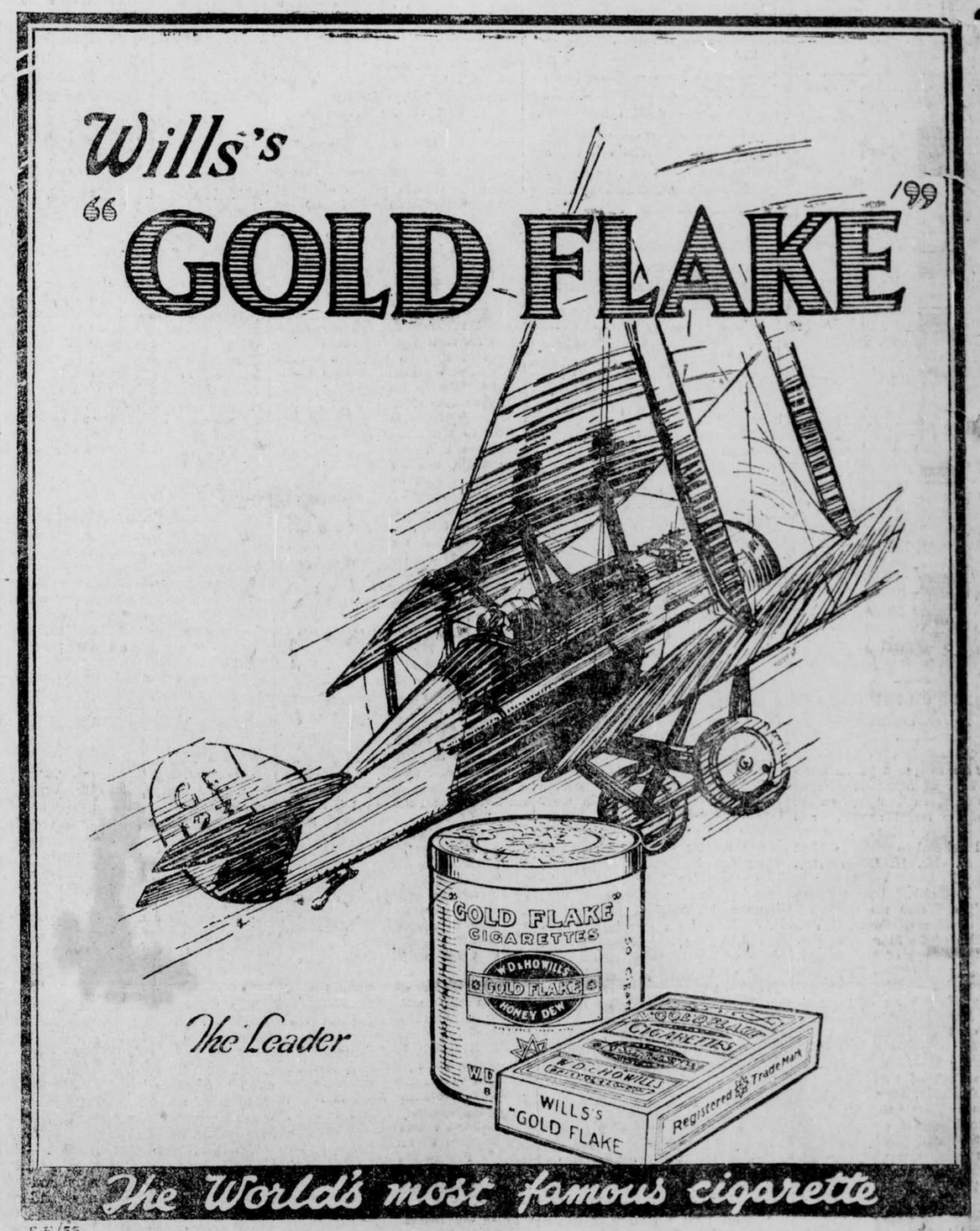
LAHORE, April 15.

As a sequel to fire in the Shahdilal building, lawyer's notices have been served by the Calcutta Engineering Co. on the Lahore Municipal Committee and the proprietor of the Standard Book Depot, Lahore. The notice 'inter alia' states that the Calcutta Engineering Co. have suffered loss amounting to one lakh and fifty thousand on account of the fire in the Shahdilal building on February 14th, and that in consequence of evidence and information supplied to them during the last six weeks, the Company is convinced that responsibility for the damage caused to them by fire rests with the Municipality and the Standard Book Depot. One month's time is given for payment of the damage claimed, failing which legal action will be taken.—Free Press.

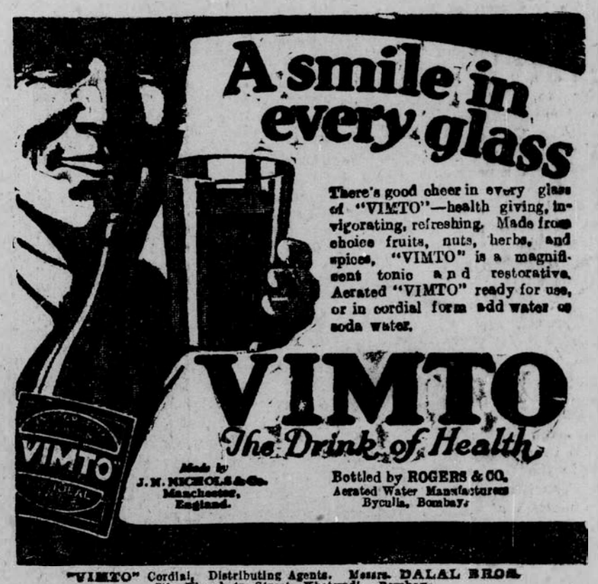
"LAL PALTAN" EDITOR CHARGED WITH SEDITION

CALCUTTA, April 15.

A charge under section 124-A (Sedition) was framed to day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate against Mr. Binaichandra Ganguli, editor of "Lal Paltan" a vernacular weekly organ of the E. I. Railway Labour Union. The paper is alleged to have published an article entitled "Shame on Government." The Public Prosecutor characterised the paper as a one man show as the accused was the editor, printer and publisher. Prosecution witnesses were examined and the hearing was adjourned.—A. P.



G.F./55.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THE MYSTERY OF TOLSTOY.

Revelations in his Letters to his Cousin.

Tolstoy never got hold of himself, except as an artist, employing the medium of fiction. He was for ever exploring his own soul, inventing glooms which did not really exist in that deep mine, and escaping from them only to find others. There is much in 'The Letters of Tolstoy and His Cousin, Countess Alexandra Tolstoy', translated from the Russian by Leo Islavin, that is illuminating, as well as much that is bewildering. "In these letters", says the translator, "written during forty-six years —from 1857 to 1903—we observe the incessant inner workings of Leo Tolsov's complex and highly artistic nature....."

He was violently emotional and impetuous. "He wanted to shake off his past like a rotten garment, impatient to don the new, immaculate robe." Countess Alexandra Tolstoy was his senior by eleven years. She held important positions at the Russian Imperial Court. But she was unvariable; she had no religious doubts; she accepted the orthodox faith without a shadow of turning. Yet only occasionally did she become impatient with Tolstoy's abrupt transitions.

SCHOOL WITHOUT PUNISHMENT.

One of the most charming lights in which Tolstoy presents himself is as a kind of Providence to his estate and the peasants:

"I arrive from my districts, after having explained to the peasants that one must not fight, not only to the blood, but in general.....or else to the proprietors that they must not marry off the young girls against their will, etc.....I have also a charming and poetical occupation, from which I cannot tear myself away: it is the school. When I escape from my office and the peasants who persecute me from every part of the house, I go to the school, but as it is under repair, the classes are installed in the garden, under the apple-trees, to which one has access only by stooping, the vegetation being so dense.

"The schoolmaster sits there, and all around the pupils, nibbling grasses and making lime and ash-leaves pop. The master teaches after my advice, but not very well after all, which the children feel. They love me more. And we begin conversing three or four hours, and nobody is bored. One cannot describe these children; they must be seen. I have never seen the like of them amongst the children of our dear rank. Just think that during two years, without any discipline, no boy and no girl were punished."

His love for children never failed.

MARRIED HAPPINESS.

A few days after his marriage, in September, 1862, he wrote to Countess Alexandra:—

"I am thirty-four now and never knew one could love like this and be happy like that. When I shall be more quiet I mean to write you a long letter—no, not when I shall be more quiet—I am that now, and quiet and serene as never before in my life—but when I shall have got more used to things. For the moment I cannot help feeling I have stolen all this bliss—far beyond my merit, beyond any law, and never at all meant for me."

Children came rapidly; three died.

Tolstoy became immersed once more in his work in those moral and religious speculations which gradually changed a great artist into a dogmatic teacher of half-truths. M. Islavin says: "Characteristically enough, the world at large began to proclaim him a great man, not upon the strength and brilliancy of his literary genius, but in the declining days of his life, when he rose to demolish the ancient faith without being able to replace it by something new."

THE COUNTESS PROTESTS.

In 1887 Countess Alexandra wrote:—.....I feel something like fogginess in your ideas. It is not that I won't but I am not able to grasp your ideas entirely. It seems to me a whole world of light having been laid by. Besides, I presume I speak of this for the last time. I am very happy you understand my boundless affection for you to have been my only instigation. No one may know beforehand what the Lord still may awaken in a heart sincere and full of His love.

In the last letter printed in his volume Tolstoy wrote:—

"Always, in summer, I use to meditate much and seriously, but I have never meditated to such an extent as I did this summer. And as all spiritual roads lead to the same goal (if serious thinking is understood), I think most of death and always with fresh pleasure. This is not meant for a joke. You see this feeling; during my early days I thought myself able to ride, to swim, to fight not worse but rather better than anybody else. And this has been the favourite object of my thoughts.

"And now I begin to feel that I shall not merely swim and practice gymnastics no worse and, maybe, rather better than anybody else, but that it will be the same with the most difficult feat in life: the final diving, for it is but a poor soldier who does not want to be made a general. And this affords me a particular delight, in a calm and stern way. I see all things of this world from that angle now. And all worldly concerns are pacified now; everybody is so quiet, so kind, so restful."

CHILDISH LOGIC.

These are revealing letters, but they are often confusing and disconcerting. Tolstoy was always altering his point of view. His sincerity is unquestionable; his logic is sometimes almost childishly fumbling. When the Countess read to Dostoyevsky some of Tolstoy's letters concerning Tolstoy's new religious tendencies, Dostoyevsky held his head between his hands and cried: "But it is not like that! It is not like that!"

Tolstoy said, speaking of his correspondence with Countess Alexandra, "That is my best autobiography." He trusted her entirely. In his later days he said: "As in a dark corridor you may see light gleaming through a chink under a door, even so, looking back upon my long, dark life, the memory of Alexandra comes to me like a luminous gleam." Tolstoy, though capable of great happiness, seems always to have been a tormented soul. There will always remains a mystery about him which he himself was never able to explain.

SOCIETY ON N. S. DA PIEDADE, DABUL

The members of the Society of N. S. da Poedade, Dabul, accorded a very cordial welcome to His Grace, the Most Revd. Dr. Joaquim R. Lima, S.J., Archbishop of Bombay, on the occasion of his first visit to the above institution on Sunday evening the 14th instance. The Society's premises were gaily decorated for the occasion, and a large number of people were present. Punctually at 5-30 p.m. His Grace arrived and was received at the entrance by the members of the Society, and thereafter was shown round.

The President of the Society, Mr. F. G. Paes, then read the address, which was presented in a nice silver casket, offering His Grace a most cordial and respectful welcome, assuring him of their submission and devotion, hoping that His Grace would always continue to take keen interest in the institution giving his moral and material support, and finally imploring His Grace's blessing on the members, the poor, well-wishers and benefactors of the Society. After the address was read, an old inmate of the Asylum presented His Grace with a flowerbouquet.

His Grace, in reply, in a neat speech in English which was punctuated with applause, expressed his sincere thanks for the address and the welcome accorded him. He said he was very glad to note the varied activities of the Society and heartily congratulated the members on the good work they were doing in spite of many difficulties in the way of their working. He assured them of his moral support, which was important and absolutely necessary, and as far as material assistance was concerned he would always give what he could because he very much appreciated the work of the institution. Continuing, he dwelt on the duty towards the poor people, whom everyone must always love and help. Finally, he reiterated his hearty congratulations and blessed them all. After His Grace's reply, all the members kissed the sacred ring. While the Archbishop left a large number of people who had gathered down below surrounded him, eager to kiss his sacred ring, and a good many followed his car as it slowly moved away.

It may be mentioned that His Grace, on leaving, handed over to the President the sum of Rs. 100 as his gift to the Society.

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HYDERABAD (SIND) CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The report of the work done by the Hyderabad District Congress Committee Hyderabad (Sind) during the week ended the 7th inst., is as under:—

Workers of this Committee met on the 4th current and decided to enrol 300 members, to collect 500 rupees and to carry on daily propaganda of boycott of foreign cloth during the National Week, 62 more members were enrolled during the week. The total members on record on the 7th current was 317.

During the week twice there was street propaganda with music party for the boycott of foreign cloth, 33 persons signed the pledge that thereafter they would not purchase any foreign cloth for their personal use. There was a public meeting on the 6th instead of on 7th current owing to the National week. In the meeting there was members of enrolment; 20 men enrolled themselves.

Since the evening of the 6th instant a temporary shop has been opened in the main bazaar owing to the National week for popularising khaddar. The sale of khaddar in that shop on the 7th current was Rs. 82-13-3. The aggregate sale of khaddar during the week was Rs. 522-10-9. It includes Rs. Rs. 82-13-3. There had been only Sunday collections in boxes during the week. It amounted to Rs. 4-8-4.

DR. ANNIE BESANT'S TOUR PROGRAMME OUTSIDE INDIA

MADRAS, April 14.

"I am going to England to give the usual course of lectures in the Queen's Hall for the Theosophical Society and then I would carry on a vigorous political propaganda there in favour of Dominion Status for India" said Dr. Annie Besant to a representative of the Associated Press when the latter interview her this morning at Adyar. She added Sir C.P. Ramaswami Iyer is coming over in June and we shall have a meeting in the Free Trade Hall at Manchester which he and some other Indians and members of the English Labour Party will speak in favour of Indian Home rule. I shall do my best to see that in the general elections India is made an election question by the Labour Party and that they are pledged to see Indian freedom. That will be my chief work while I am away. From England I shall be going to America for the World Congress of the Theosophical Society which meets in Chicago in August. From there I will pay a short visit to Ojai in California where I am engaged in founding a colony which we call he happy valley. I have there many heads of departments who take up work and certain lines of industry as far as possible keeping away from any animal killing. It will be an industrial colony striving to make things beautiful. I have secured very good men to be at the head of various sections and I hope it would be possible to accept settlers shortly. I hope to be back again in India by October in time to be able to take part in the election campaign.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY APRIL 17 1929

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AFGHANISTAN ON THE SCREEN

"Heart of Asia"

By a fortunate chance the Soviet cinema expedition, which entered Afghanistan last summer, finished its work and recrossed the border before the rebellion against King Amanullah broke out. Otherwise the foreign films, if not their makers, might well have been one of the first sacrifices of a movement which seems to have been largely directed against modernizing change. As it is Moscow is now witnessing, under the title "Heart of Asia," the first cinematograph record of life in Afghanistan.

The film, which was taken under the direction of V. Erofeev, is intelligently planned and well executed. The expedition crossed the River Oxus, or Amu-Darya, on a barge at the Russian frontier post of Termez and struck directly across the Hindu Kush range to Kabul and Jelallabad, returning by the route Kandahar-Herat-Kushk. One grasped something of the vast age of Afghanistan, seat of an old Greco-Bactrian culture, in the pictures of the ruins of Balkh, one of the richest potential fields for the archaeologist.

CLIFF CITY OF BAMIAN.

And the element of unceasing change that exists side by side with the static customs of the country is visible in the cliff city of Bamian, located in the heart of the Hindu Kush. In dwellings hollowed out of the cliffs it is possible to see great statues of the Living Buddha, relics of a period of Buddhist predominance; while other images, the product of some other conquering and migrating race, have been deliberately defiled by the most merciless of iconoclasts, the wild Mongols, who at one time stormed through these high mountain passes.

The present predominates over the past in the film; and in this visual depiction of the present, superficial though it necessarily is, one may easily discern some of the strains and stresses and contradictions which have played their part in leading up to the recent upheaval. In successive snap-shots one may see the most primitive agricultural machines, operated with the aid of bullocks or water-buffaloes, and King Amanullah's modern automobile dashing along a motor-road built with the probably unwilling labour of the peasant owners of the bullocks and water-buffaloes. Equally striking is the contrast between the first Afghan train, puffing along from Kabul to the summer capital of Pagman, and the caravans in which the nomadic herdsmen of the country plod their way from summer to winter pastures and back again.

AMANULLAH'S EXPERIMENT.

One very illuminating picture showed King Amanullah's experiment in popular representation: an assembly of tribal dignitaries who had been compelled to doff their robes and turbans for ill-fitting European clothes and stiff hats, and who looked intensely miserable as a result of the process. The varying racial types of Afghanistan pass in review: the bearded mountain tribesmen, with noses like eagles' beaks; the broad-faced Hezars, descendants of the dreaded Mongolian conquerors of the Middle Ages, themselves reduced to a state of helotry by the Ameer Abdurrahman, founder of the Afghan State; the Parsee money-lenders, who alone seem to take naturally to European clothing.

On the whole, while the cinema operators obviously did not and could not stray very far off the main travelled roads, the film is calculated to dispel the impression that Afghanistan is an utterly savage country. One rather gets the impression of a primitive Asiatic culture, very poor and miserable indeed in material things, and yet not without its elements of grace and beauty, while the bazaar life of the Afghan towns is as animated as that of British India or Russian Central Asia.

A SOVIET DIPLOMATIST'S BOOK.

While "Heart of Asia" gives an excellent representation of the external life of Afghanistan, an important book on the political and social structure of the country has just appeared in I. M. Reisner's "Independent Afghanistan." Mr. Reisner was attached to the Soviet Mission in Kabul during 1920 and 1921, and for some time after this served in the Middle Eastern Division of the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs. His book is a thorough analysis of Afghan history up to and somewhat beyond the accession to the throne of King Amanullah, enriched by an intelligent, if discreet use of the archives both of the Tsarist Foreign Ministry and of the Soviet Commissariat of Foreign Affairs.

INTENSIVE CONGRESS PROPAGANDA IN PATNA

BONFIRES OF FOREIGN CLOTH

PATNA, April 15.

A week's intensive campaign of Congress propaganda carried on in Patna under the auspices of the town Congress Committee culminated on Saturday last in a huge bonfire of foreign cloth lit by Sri Krishna Sinha, leader of the Congress party in local Council.

JALLIANWALLA ATROCITIES RECALLED.

Before the bonfire was lit a largely attended public meeting was held under presidentship of Mr Nawal Kishore Prasad, Advocate. Speaker after speaker recalled the incidents of the first national week culminating in the Jallianwala massacre and exhorted the audience to complete the programme or preparation laid down by the Calcutta Congress with a view to put an end to the system of Government which permits Dyers and O'Dwyers to perpetrate atrocities like those perpetrated in the Punjab during martial law regime.

ENROLMENT OF CONGRESS MEMBERS.

The local Congress Committee utilised every day of national week and concentrated primarily on the enrolment of Congress members and the boycott of foreign cloth. On the 13th Mrs. C. C. Das, sister of Basanti Devi and Mrs. Phulan Prasad Varma also went about from house to house and preached and explained message of the Congress among ladies of all classes and communities. Members of the Patna Yubak Sangha also rendered special service to the Congress during the national week.

It is understood Patna town Congress Committee will shortly undertake to deliver magic lantern lectures in different mohallas of the City.—Free Press.

London.—An Aberdonian who disembarked from the "Tuscania" at Marseilles on March 27th before it was known that small-pox was on board and travelled home overland has been sent to hospital at Aberdeen for small-pox. Three other Aberdeen passengers who travelled overland are under observation of the city health officials.—Reuter.

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CHAMPION OF THE WHEEL

BENGALEE CYCLIST'S WORLD TOUR

One of the world's most adventurous young man is at present in Aberdeen. He is Mr. Bimol Mukerji, F.R.G.S., a young Indian student, who is engaged on a world's tour on the humble bicycle.

Already he has covered 11,000 miles in two years, but there are still thousands of miles before him before he completes the circle of the globe. This he hopes to do in three years.

Thrills galore have been experienced by this plucky Bengalee. He has been chased by a man-eating tiger, and equally ferocious desert tribes, has spent weeks in Turkish prisons, and almost died from thirst in the burning desert.

In his less exciting moments during his wanderings through Baluchistan, Mesopotamia, Syria, Turkey, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Austria, Germany, Holland and Britain, Mr. Mukerji has interviewed kings, princes, presidents and dictators.

The ex-Kaiser has talked to this pleasant-voiced, modest young man at Doorn; he has also chatted with President Hindenberg in Berlin, Kemal Pasha in Turkey, the President of Austria, and the Prime Minister, in England.

HIS AUTOGRAPH BOOK.

He has an autograph book which would turn the autograph hunter green with envy. It must be among the most valuable of its kind, for not only does it contain the name of almost every celebrity in Europe and Britain, but also that of the leading figures in the sporting world. It is really a remarkable collection.

Mr. Mukerji, who speaks English excellently, told a newspaper representative that he has undertaken this world tour purely from as educational point of view.

COMRADES DROP OUT.

He had three comrades with him when he set out two years ago, but they dropped out, and he was left to face the rigours of his journey alone.

It was while in the Syrian desert he encountered the man-eating tiger. For 100 yards the tiger raced after him as he pedalled furiously on his cycle. It disappeared, however, when the approaching lights of a motor car came into view.

Before his companions left him Mr. Mukerji made a thrilling escape from a band of Wahabi warriors. They were ambushed by the tribesmen, and it was only by dashing into the heart of the desert that they escaped with their lives.

Their subsequent adventures will delight the heart of the cinema flapper. Lost in the burning desert the quartette of adventures nearly died of thirst. They had not a drop of water when they were rescued from their agonising plight by a Sheik, who took them to his camp, fed them, and escorted them to a safe region.

THROWN INTO DUNGEON.

But the most exciting of all Mr. Mukerji's adventures was when he was taken for a British spy for entering Turkey and thrown into an evil-smelling dungeon. Mr. Mukerji had a dagger in his possession and with this he scraped and dug for seven days until he was able to burrow beneath the wall. He was observed, a shot rang out, and chips flew from a stone by his side.

Taking a risk, Mr. Mukerji leaped into a ravine, and tumbled and rolled down for such a distance that his pursuers gave up the chase. For eight hours he lay unconscious.

Mr. Mukerji's interview with the ex-Kaiser was secured by an amusingly unorthodox method. In a voice which was overhead by the German Emperor as he walked in his garden Mr. Mukerji demanded to be introduced to the "man who made the war". Not until he had produced evidence that he had been well received by President Hindenburg, however, was Mr. Mukerji permitted to see the ex-Kaiser.

His impression of the Emperor was that of "a broken-hearted man who seemed to devote all his attention to gardening."

BOUND FOR ICELAND.

The rigours of the Scottish climate held no terrors for Mr. Mukerji; in fact he is going to Iceland next week and, strangely enough, by the recently launched trawler. "Margaret Clerk." "The snow and ice always have a strange fascination for us who live in the tropics."

Mr. Mukerji arrived in Aberdeen from John o'Groat's. After his Iceland trip, he hopes to cycle through Africa from north to south and to carry out exploration work in Central Africa.—"Englishman."

SAFEGUARDING LIBERTY OF THE PRESS

BRITISH JOURNALISTS' MOVE

Mr. F. W. Bill, of Norwich, President of the National Union of Journalists, addressed the annual delegate meeting of the union at Cheltenham on March 29. He said that they were still watching and, to an extent, taking part in, the revolution which was in progress in newspaper control and management. Amalgamations and changes of ownership had not reached anything approaching finality. In a merely material sense journalists undoubtedly stood to gain, at present, by the better conditions of work and pay which a wealthy combine could afford to give. At the moment, with newspapers starting, there was competition among the big groups for their services, but it might not last. Should anything like a common understanding be arrived at, the need for a strong and united organisation on their side would be more apparent than ever. It was, however, in their purely professional capacity that the main problem arose. Was their mission as journalists—servants of the public and members of the "fourth estate"—in danger of becoming subservient to the advertisement canvasser and the circulation manager? Financial considerations must always be borne in mind by a management as a necessity for successful working but they should not be allowed to obscure the true purpose of a newspaper—the provision of news and views.

"We have, in the past year," he added, "seen the bursting of the bubble of football competitions—a revalry which must have broken down under its own weight if the law had not stepped in. We have seen the more modest adjustment of insurance offers, which are, in all probability, losing their value as 'circulation pullers by the very fact that they are so universal.' Is it no time now to urge that we should get back nearer to original objects, and emphasise the need for concentration on real newspapers, rather than on disguised insurance policies and lottery tickets?"

Concluding Mr. Bill suggested that an effort should be made to obtain a real Charter—not from the Privy Council but from the Imperial Parliament. A House of Commons which could afford time for curtailing the liberties of the Press, could surely devote a day or two to safeguarding the liberties of the Pressmen. A short Act of Parliament to regulate working days and holidays, and to confer a statutory right to compensation for displacement in the event of a transfer of proprietorship, would do no harm to anyone, but would be of enormous benefit to every working journalist.

L. G.'S LIFE STORY

NEW PLAN BY THE EX-PREMIER

Mr. Llyod George has at last decided to write his memoirs. He will undertake the work soon after the general election.

It was inevitable, of course, that sooner or later, the Liberal leader should write the story of his amazing life, and in view of the parts he has played on the national and international stages, the people of this and many other countries will look forward to the forthcoming work with lively anticipation.

This is not the first time that Mr. Lloyd George has planned a book of recollections. Over six years ago, he agreed to produce a volume of war memoirs for the record sum of £90,000. This enormous figure was arrived at in this way:

American serial rights	£40,000
American book rights	20,000
British book rights	15,000
British Empire serial rights excluding Canada	15,000

There was a good deal of public criticism and private envy. Mr. Lloyd George, at the time of the making of the contract, was Prime Minister, and he was challenged for entering into the undertaking while still holding office. He replied by announcing that the whole of the profits of the book would be devoted to charities connected with the relief of suffering caused by the war.

A few months later, however, he fell from power, and then there came a series of events which led to the cancellation of the contract.

U. S. SERIAL RIGHTS.

The "New York Times" and the "Chicago Tribune" were to have paid the £40,000 for the American serial rights, but, in November 1922, they complained that Mr. Lloyd George, was George entering into a contract with another American syndicate to write weekly and fortnightly articles.

Mr. Lloyd George claimed that this was no violation of the first contract, and wrote: "I never supposed for one moment that the contract which I signed with you would preclude me from the publication of political articles. Had there been such a clause in the contract I would never have signed it. Apart from my memoirs. I always intended to write as soon as I left office. I have my living to earn. After seventeen years in office I have retired a poor man, and it is absolutely imperative that I should turn to writing as a means of livelihood."

The upshot of the dispute was that the contract was cancelled, and Mr. Lloyd George has not until now settled down to write and publish either his war memoirs, for which the £90,000 deal was made, or the story of his life, which is the subject of his forthcoming book.

Mr. Mulchand Asharam Shah, the newly-elected President of the Ahmedabad Municipality.

Lady Vidyagauri Ramanbhai, the defeated candidate.

INDORE EX-MAHARAJA'S BABY

DEDICATED TO THE SUN GOD

Sharada Raje Holkar, the three months' old baby princess, daughter of the ex-Maharajah of Indore and his American wife, the former Miss Nancy Ann Miller, of Seattle, was presented to the sun, the first of the Devic deities under whose protection she is to live, at the Chateau Holkar near St. Germains, says the "Express."

ANCIENT RITES.

The ceremony in which the baby princess received her name of Sharada, the name of the Goddess of Learning, was performed under rites of the Hindu faith dating back 5,000 years by a Hindu priest sent specially from London on instructions of his Holiness Jagadguru Shankara Charya, the head of the Hindu religion, whose seat is at Nasik.

A room in the castle had been transformed for the occasion into a Hindu temple hung with gorgeous silk draperies and cloths of gold.

The naming ceremony opened with the traditional worship of fire, the second of the deities. The priest sprinkled incense and camphor in gold bradier, in which sandalwood specially brought from Mysore burned. He then placed in the sacred fire flowers and clarified butter, offered to propitiate the derties. In front of the fire, seated on the floor on cloths of gold were the parents in gorgeous oriental robes, with the baby on its mother's lap.

Prayers were then recited by the priest asking the blessing of the deities, after which the parents asked a blessing for themselves and their baby.

Saffron-coloured rice grains were placed in a silver plate, and with a solid gold stylo the priest traced in the rice grains the baby's name. Paintings of the father's ancestors were then ranged on a table, and their approval of the name was asked by the priest.

The father then whispered the name in his wife's ear, and then in the ear of the baby itself. The name was then declared to all assembled. Pieces of sugar were then handed to those present, and eaten to signify their joy and happiness at the auspicious occasion.

MIDDAY SPLENDOUR.

Now came the ceremony of presenting the baby to the sun. The infant princess was taken by one of her relatives, and held full in the rays of the midday sun, which shone in all its splendour, flooding the room with warmth and light.

It was regarded as the happiest augury that the little princess never even blinked, but stared straight in the golden rays without a sound. She is now regarded as being under the special protection of the sun.

The service closed with the offering to the parents and the baby of presents of robes, jewels, and gold and silver ornaments, provided by members of the family, but considered as coming from the family deity.

This is the first time that the ceremony of naming a Hindu princess has been performed out of India. It was to have taken place three months ago, but was postponed because of the Maharajah's illness.

"G. B. S." AND HIS HEAD

WILLING TO HAVE IT CUT OFF

BERLIN, Mar. 21.
(By. Mail).

Mr. George Bernard Shaw is willing to have his head cut off, according to a letter he is reported to have written to a Berlin friend, who wrote asking him for his opinion on some experiments by the Russian Professor Brauthenento on living dogs.

The professor claims that, he cut off the head of a dog and kept it alive for three hours by a process of pumping to keep th blood circulating through the brain Mr. Shaw considers these experiments to be very interesting, but he is opposed to trials being made on a criminal, whose life, he says, is not worth being prolonged in such a way. The experiment, he continues, ought to be made on a man of science—for instance, on one who is suffering from a growth in the stomach. By the adoption of the professor's method the scientist's brain could be freed from the effect of the growth in the body, the blood circulation being artificially maintained. Thus the man could continue to give lectures, make speeches, and give advice without being hampered by the affliction of the body.

"I am quite willing". Mr. Shaw says, "to have my own head cut off so that I can continue to dictate my books, &c., without being troubled by sickness or by the necessity of dressing or eating, and have nothing else to do but to produce works of dramatic art and literature." I of course, expect that one or two of the vivisectionists will try the experiment first on themselves, and convince me of its practicability I think however, that that won't present any difficulty. A university, for instance, with a professorial body of the most clever brains of the country with nothing attached to them but pumping stations and where the teaching is exclusively brain, work would mean an enormous step forward compared with to-day's state of affairs."

BANGLARKATHA CASE

JUDGMENT

The Chief Presidency Magistrate in the course of his judgment in the "Banglarkatha" Case said that the defence called the writer of the letter who deposed to the incident referred to therein and considerably qualified the terms of the letter. He now stated that he was told by others that the man who offered him pistols was a police spy. He made no enquiries and did not test the information in any way. A man came to see him afterwards, but there was no discussion as to where the revolvers came from. In the letter he wrote "subsequently he learnt that the man was a police spy." On this very slender ground he made his allegation and the editor of the "Banglarkatha" took it up to use it as the foundation of virulent abuse of Government.

Referring to the paper's comment the Magistrate held that it was not fair comment such as comes within the exception of section 124-A I.P.C. The best use was made of the material available though in fact the material was of very poor sort, and clearly hatred was excited against Government. The article was much more than a mere use of intemperate language in the matter of fair comment. In the case of Mr. Bakshi the Magistrate opined he could not overlook the fact that though he had had lenient treatment under this section before from this court, he had ignored such treatment. He therefore sentenced the editor and the printer to six and three months' simple imprisonment respectively.—Free Press.

"A CASE FOR INQUIRY"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of Thursday April 11, 1929 a correspondent calling himself "Fair-play" puts in a case for inquiry about some "Sisters Appointments" in the Cama Hospital. They are three in number and from the writer's statement it seems clear that they have continued in service for 25 years. It seems the Executive Committee have given them notice to resign and they must have put in their place other competent nurses. The notice to resign could not have been sudden but some months' time must have been given to them to tender their resignation and the usual gratuity or pension according to rules must have been sanctioned for them. In any public office after a person has put in 25 years of service, he is entitled to pension or gratuity according to the rules of the office. Personally I do not know how many years those three sisters have put in, but surely their substitutes could not be doing any harm to the patients and they could not have been chosen wrongly by the Executive Committee. The authorities concerned may have their own explanation to offer to their superior officers. In a big hospital where hundreds of patients are to be looked after, long overtime service and helpnessness and poverty of a sister or two, though there may be recommendations for their pension or gratuity, are no qualificatins for further service when equally competent incumbents can rightly be put into their place and hospital work may be carried on to the advantage of the patients. "Fair-play" does not seem to be so much concerned with the good of the patients as with the personal interest of these three sisters. I think if the inquiry is made the authorities who are on the spot and who have the interest of the whole hospital at heart may be found to be right.—Yours etc.,

"Anti-humbug"